The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5354. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Speech of Mr. Disraeli to his Constituents.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI made a speech to-day to his constituents at Aylesbury. After returning his acknowledgments for their unanimity in returning him to the House of Commons, he proceeded to review and justify the action of the Conservative Party on the Reform question. He then defended the Government from the charge of extravagance. The expenditures were large, the Government could not be conducted cheaply; but he maintained that the financial management had been in every sense economical. He advocated the extension of education, and favored the creation of a Department of Public Instruction with a Cabinet Minister at its head, but insisted that neither a compulsory educational system nor the imposition of a new tax for educational purposes were in accordance with the opinion of the country. He then contrasted the foreign policy of the preceding with that of the present Ministry. The relations which now existed with foreign Powers were those of confidence and sympathy; and all the disagreements with the United States were now removed. He concluded with a discussion of the Irish question. The resolutions for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, introduced by the leader of the Opposition, could not mitigate the evils of Fenianism. The troubles of Ireland were greatly exaggerated. Ireland had really progressed within the last twenty years more than England. Disestablishment was dangerous to the rights of property; it would only serve to increase the discontent of the Irish people, while at the same time it would be sure to sever the connection between the State and religious principle.

Further Election Returns.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19—10 P. M.

According to the returns received up to this hour 437 members of the House of Commons have been elected, of whom 287 are Liberals and 150 Conservatives. EDWARD HORSMAN, Liberal, is returned from Stroud; JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, Liberal, from Cork City; WILLIAM MONSELL, Liberal, from Limerick County; SIR STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE, present Secretary of State for India, Conservative, from North Devonshire; and JOHN A. BLAKE, Liberal, from Waterford City. The City of Limerick returns her former members, GEORGE GAVIN and FRANCIS F. RUSSELL, both Liberals. JOHN ENNIS, Conservative, has carried Athlone, which was represented by a Liberal in the last Parliament.

The Latest Election Returns.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The *Times* this morning states that 376 members of the new House of Commons have been chosen so far, and that the Liberal majority is 118.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson's Movements.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

REVERDY JOHNSON has accepted an invitation to dine with the London Workingmen's Society on the 28th inst.

ITALY.

Peace With France.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Letters from Rome report that the Roman Government has come to a favorable understanding with the Emperor NAPOLEON in regard to Italy.

Extent and Grandeur of the Eruption of Vesuvius.

NAPLES, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in violence and grandeur.

SPAIN.

Rumored Plan of Gen. Prim in Relation to the Throne.

MADRID, Thursday, Nov. 19.

It is rumored that Gen. PRIM is negotiating with the Prince of the Asturias, with the intention of making the Prince King of Spain and himself Regent.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Gen. McMahon at Rio Janeiro, Awaiting Orders.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

At latest dates received from South America, Gen. MARTIN MCMAHON, the new American Minister to Paraguay, remained at Rio Janeiro, where he awaited instructions from his Government as to what action to take in regard to the outrage of the Paraguayan Government upon the American Legation at Asuncion.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Money Panic in St. John, N. B.—The Banker Scovill in Jail—His Liabilities About $200,000.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, Nov. 19.

Yesterday was a day of panic and disorder. Nothing like it was ever known before in St. John. Early in the day it became known that S. J. SCOVILL, the agent of the St. Stephen's Bank, had failed. He had for some years been doing a large private banking and exchange business, and had a large number of depositors. His liabilities are supposed to be about $200,000. He is now in jail, where writs are accumulating against him. The St. Stephen's and People's Banks both met the run upon them until about noon, when the St. Stephen's Bank suspended.

Ice in the St. Lawrence River—Snow in Quebec.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The harbor is nearly bare of shipping, and but few arrivals or departures are taking place. The river is clear of ice, except along the wharves. Nearly two feet of snow fell yesterday. The steamship *Germany* sailed this morning with troops for Halifax.

The Whalen Case—Arrest of a Coal Operator.

TORONTO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Whalen case was granted to-day. A man named JOSEPH NELSON, who has lately obtained considerable notoriety by bringing extraordinary charges against Mr. BRYDGES, manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, was arrested here, at the instance of parties from New-York, on a charge of fraudulently representing himself as agent of the Canadian Government, and procuring a large quantity of coal.

WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Claims—What has and What has not Been Done—The City Contested Election Case—Speaker Colfax's Wedding.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Nov. 19.

There has recently been so much conflict of statement, and so much confusion, both at home and abroad, in regard to the question of the *Alabama* claims, that the public must be sadly at a loss to know what to believe in regard to it. The English Press has been as greatly in error as the American—even more so. The London *Times*, which has professed to give again and again the terms and the basis of the settlement, seems to have really known nothing about it. I do not pretend to give any authority for the statement I shall make. If I did, people would at once pronounce it "mere Washington rumor;" but, if my facts turn out to be true, so much the better for my facts. In the first place, then, neither this Government, nor Minister JOHNSON in behalf of this Government, has assumed any different position or attitude in regard to this question than that assumed when Mr. ADAMS was our representative. Mr. JOHNSON's general instructions are precisely the same as were those of Mr. ADAMS, and neither the Government nor its representative have relinquished a single demand or waived any principle whatever which has been held from the beginning. No basis of settlement whatever has been or will be agreed to which does not involve the concession by England that her recognition of the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy was an unlawful act, and that she is pecuniarily responsible as a consequence. Whether she does this by an admission *pro forma* as a preliminary to settlement, or by agreeing at once that she will pay our bill of damages without any more delay than is necessary to determine their amount, will not be of particular concern here. If she once agrees to pay the bill, she concedes the illegality of her conduct. The negotiations of the State Department show that England is, step by step, coming nearer to this point, and she is nearer it to-day than ever before. The Department is in frequent communication with Mr. JOHNSON, and instructions go to him whenever he asks for them, or it is necessary that he should have them. There is no truth whatever in the reiterated statement that the President gave him separate instructions when he left, nor in the report that there is any disagreement between the President and the State Department on this subject. I think it very likely that the Secretary of State is not altogether well pleased with Mr. JOHNSON's social tastes and demonstrations in England, and perhaps he thinks they might be modified or held in abeyance, so that his usefulness and influence be not impaired by criticism and censure from home. But of these matters Mr. SEWARD only reads in the newspapers, as other men do. He gets official reports of them, and all he knows from Mr. JOHNSON is encouraging and favorable to the final settlement. It can therefore be again positively said, that, so far as this Government is concerned, or so far as the official action of Mr. JOHNSON is known, nothing has occurred to change the attitude originally assumed, or to render any settlement probable or possible which does not involve on the part of England the concession of the only vital principle in the whole question, to wit: the illegality of her action on the question of belligerent rights.

RESIGNATION OF E. O. PERRIN.

E. O. PERRIN, Esq., standing Secretary to all Democratic Conventions, Clerk elect to the New-York Court of Appeals, and United States Revenue Agent, has forwarded his resignation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, accompanied by a humorous letter, in which he says he stumped Maine once for SEYMOUR and it went thirty thousand for GRANT. He thinks had he stumped it twice, it would have gone unanimously for GRANT. He congratulates himself, jocosely, that he is elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and that he is not as other Democratic candidates are—"many are called, but very few chosen." He thinks he did a great deal toward helping the election of GRANT by making speeches for SEYMOUR.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The District Supreme Court to-day decided the contested election cases growing out of the election last June. The facts were, briefly, that certain United States soldiers in the Fifth Ward voted the Democratic ticket, and they were thus elected. The city canvassers threw them out and returned the Republican candidates. The Democrats contested before the City Government, and were again beaten. They then took the case before the Supreme Court, and the facts being all heard the Court to-day decided that the casting of the votes by soldiers on duty here, who had been recruited elsewhere during the year, was unlawful, and the rejection of their votes both necessary and proper.

MR. AND MRS. COLFAX.

Speaker COLFAX and wife arrived at 5:30 this evening, very quietly, and immediately proceeded to their residence on Lafayette-square. They were married yesterday morning at the residence of the bride's mother, Andover, Ohio, Rev. Mr. BEACH officiating. There were present the mother and sister of the Speaker, Mr. MATTHEWS, Senator WADE and wife, and quite a number of other intimate friends of the Speaker and his wife. They were accompanied to this city by Mrs. and Miss MATTHEWS, and will at once receive a large number of congratulatory callers.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

SUPERVISORS.

The following appointments for Supervisors were made to-day; DELOS P. SOUTHWORTH, for the Eastern Judicial District of Pennsylvania; S. B. DUTCHER, for the Southern and Eastern Judicial District of New York; JOHN N. BARBOUR, for the District of Massachusetts. These appointments complete those for the districts that have been made. The remaining districts are New Jersey, with California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, comprising another; Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, a third; and the three districts remaining that have not yet been apportioned; Wisconsin is among them. JAMES J. GREEN was rejected for California, Nevada and Utah. Of those who have been appointed, the salaries have been fixed at $2,500, with the exceptions of Mr. MARR, at St. Louis, who receives $3,000; Mr. NOAH, at Nashville, Tenn., $3,000; Mr. SAFFOLD, at Montgomery, Ala., $3,000; Mr. BARBOUR, at Boston, $3,000; Mr. FULTON, at Baltimore, $3,000, and Mr. DUTCHER, at New-York, $3,000. The appointee at San Francisco will also receive $3,000.

THE TROUBLE WITH PARAGUAY.

It is said, on what seems to be good authority, that immediately on receiving Minister WASHBURN's report of the recent transactions in Paraguay, decided and effective instructions were given to our new Minister, Gen. MCMAHON, and also to Rear Admiral DAVIS, to proceed with an adequate naval force to Asuncion to vindicate the national honor and redress the wrongs said to have been committed by President LOPEZ on American citizens.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH QUARREL.

The *ex-parte* Council of the First Congregational Church, of this city, assembled here, attracts much attention. Various ministers of that persuasion are here from various cities to adjust the difference between the majority and minority of that Church. The former protests that an *ex-parte* council cannot be held until a mutual council has been refused. Rev. Dr. BOYNTON made a statement that the ties of the Church were never stronger than they now are, and its social communion never more satisfactory. He defended himself from all the charges against him preferred by the minority, producing a statement signed by over one hundred members, declaring positively that the grave difficulties in the Church have not been in any wise occasioned by their pastor; on the contrary, these difficulties have been originated and kept up by the determined efforts of the minority, by whom this *ex-parte* Council has been called; and that the peace and harmony of the Church have not been disturbed, nor the life of its organization endangered, except by the majority. In reply to the gravest charge, of misconduct at communion seasons, the Church reply is, that before administering the sacrament, BOYNTON made a few statements in regard to the existing difficulties in the Church, with an evident intention of securing peace and harmony, and preparing the way for persons who had misunderstood his views and position to be reconciled to him. He was interrupted by Gen. O. O. HOWARD, who made a speech containing charges against BOYNTON, which inflamed and irritated the other dissatisfied members. The gentleman who read the minority report said the pastor had made sundry charges against Gen. HOWARD; among others, that he was an amalgamationist. He knew the pastor had been very active in circulating reports against Gen. HOWARD, but, notwithstanding, the General had stood firm, and his usefulness as a Christian was unimpaired. Some time ago Dr. BOYNTON preached a sermon on the subject of colored people entering the Church, just at the time when a number of colored children were introduced, a noticeable feature of which was that there was not a word in it to encourage the intermingling of the colored with white children in school. In regard to amalgamation, Dr. BOYNTON had declared himself opposed it, but there were two parties in favor of it. It was ascertained there was a strong feeling in the Church against the colored people coming into the Church, and the sermon alluded to tallied with the views of parties entertaining such hostility to the attachment of the same race with the Church. Another reason why the minority wished the removal of the pastor was, his views were not consistent with the genius, spirit and purposes of the Church organization. The minority maintain the peace of the Church, while the pastor had persistently opposed them. There were about seventy persons in the Church opposed to the course of the pastor, and who thought some reformation was necessary. Of two hundred and fifty members of the Church, about seventy are in favor of dissolving its pastoral relations. The Council proceeded to the examination of witnesses on each charge, and Gen. HOWARD was the first witness called to the stand.

MUTILATED GREENBACKS.

The United States Treasurer has addressed the following circular to Assistant Treasurers, and designated depositories of the United States:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1868.

SIR: You will please select from the United States legal-tender notes that you may have on hand on the receipt of this, and from those that you may receive at any time thereafter, all notes that are mutilated, and in your opinion so much soiled, defaced, or worn as to be unfit for circulation. Also, all notes of the denomination of $50. It is the desire of the Department, as these have been successfully counterfeited, to withdraw all of this denomination from circulation.

You will also retain all notes issued under the acts of Feb. 25, 1862, and July 11, 1862, known as the convertible issue of legal-tenders, or those bearing upon their back the legend of which the following is an extract: "And is exchangeable for United States Six per cent. Twenty-year Bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years."

It is desirable to withdraw these notes as speedily as possible, as this office is daily in receipt of letters from individuals, who are still persistent in their requests to obtain bonds for them, although the time allowed for such conversion has long since expired, as the following clause from section three, of the act approved March 3, 1863, will show: "And the holders of United States notes issued under and by virtue of said acts shall present the same for bonds, as therein provided, on or before the 1st of July, 1863, and thereafter the right to exchange shall cease and determine."

You will then please hold all the notes mentioned, and advise me of the amount, that the same may be transferred here for redemption, and new notes issued in lieu thereof; or you may at any time remit them in sums of $1,000, or any multiple of that sum, through Adams' Express Company, or any express company connecting with that Company, at Government expense, in the same manner as mutilated fractional currency is now forwarded to this office. All such remittances may be charged to this office in account as a transfer of funds; or you may receive, at your option, a check on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, San Francisco, or new notes of such denominations as you may designate will be transmitted to you in exchange by Adams' Express, free of charge. (Signed) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a distiller or brewer, who has paid his special tax as such, is not required to pay the special tax of a wholesale liquor-dealer, for selling only distilled spirits or malt liquors of his own production, at the place of manufacture, in the original casks or packages in which they are placed for the purpose of affixing stamps; but the exemption does not extend and apply to commission merchants or agents to whom he consigns his products for sale. On the first inspection of the spirits at the distillery, the exact quantity in wine and proof gallons contained in each cask is to be ascertained, reported by the gauger and placed in a warehouse. When they are withdrawn from the distillery warehouse the tax should be collected only upon the quantity actually withdrawn, as shown by the gauge and proof at the time of the withdrawal. The leakage account, however, must be adjusted in accordance with regulations in series three, number nine. In any case where it appears the loss while in a warehouse exceeds one per cent. per month, satisfactory evidence of the actual loss must be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before credit can be taken for the same on bonded account. If the actual loss on spirits remaining in a warehouse fifteen days or less does not exceed one-half of one per cent., it may be allowed by the Collector without being previously acted upon by the Commissioner. A distiller of brandy from apples, peaches or grapes exclusively, is subject to the per diem capacity tax imposed by section 13 of the act of July 20, 1868, until the distillery is closed for the season, except for those days he proves to the satisfaction of the Assessor the distillery was not in operation. No special tax should be required of the distiller of brandy from apples, peaches and grapes exclusively, for carrying on business since July 20, 1868.

Section 62 of the act of July, 1868, requires that the wooden packages in which manufactured tobacco is put up, shall have printed or manufactured thereon the manufacturer's name and place of manufacture, or the proprietor's name and his trade mark, and the registered number of the manufactory, and the gross weight of tobacco in each package. This printing must be done with branding iron, a stencil plate and brush, or in some other manner by which the letters shall be legibly and permanently impressed upon the wood or indented into it. The lable and notice presented by section 68 are in addition to all other acquirements of the act, and consequently in addition to the marks and brands required by section 62. The one cannot be substituted by the other; both must appear upon each and every package.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—Alexander McConnell, Charles F. Thiele, Louis Smithwright, Eighteenth Ohio; Wm. L. Allison, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania; Wm. Moser, Sixth Kentucky; Thomas Crosby, First Connecticut; B. A. McGaity, R. S. Lynch, Twenty-second Pennsylvania; Robert Gaw, Hugo Schaner, Chas. Fair, Lawrence Bromgon, John F. Stanton, Fourth Pennsylvania.

Gaugers—Chas. H. Evans, Fourth Iowa; S. F. Townsend, T. A. Reuts, Second Minnesota; Wm. H. Mansfield, First Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL.

Secretary SCHOFIELD has returned to Washington from New-York.

Secretary SEWARD's speech, made at Auburn just before the Presidential election, has been handsomely bound in pamphlet form, revised by himself, with the title, "The Issues of the Hour."

BUREAU REPORTS.

Report of Gen. Halleck—Affairs in the Pacific Division.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Major-Gen. HALLECK has forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the army his annual report of affairs of his military command in the Military Division of the Pacific, which includes the States of Oregon, California and Nevada, and the Territories of Alaska, Washington, Idaho and Arizona. It comprises a territory of about 1,000,218 square miles, and has about 12,750 statute miles of sea coast, including the islands. Its population is about 700,000 whites and 130,000 Indians. The military force of the division is two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of artillery, and four regiments of infantry. For military administration, the division is divided into three departments, namely: First, the Department of Alaska; second, the Department of the Columbia; third, the Department of California.

NEEDS OF ALASKA.

Gen. HALLECK approves the suggestions of Gen. DAVIS, commanding in Alaska, to establish military posts in the vicinity of the larger tribes or villages of the Indians; thus a salutary influence will soon be obtained over them, and readily extended to other larger tribes or villages. In this way the whole country will be gradually opened to our settlers and traders without danger of hostile collisions. If this policy be properly carried out, there will be no necessity for sending additional troops to that Territory to carry on a long and expensive Indian war. For the protection of trading vessels, and to inspire the natives with due respect for our flag, it will be important to keep a vessel of war in those waters. By occasionally visiting the several military posts and larger Indian towns, most of which are on the shores of navigable bays and channels, such vessel will do much toward maintaining permanent peace. Gen. DAVIS is of opinion that the civil affairs of a Territorial Government are not required in Alaska at the present time, except a Court at Sitka and another at Kodiac, with jurisdiction over all criminal cases. A Territorial Government for less than 2,000 white people, scattered over such a vast area, would involve unnecessary expense. Gen. HALLECK gives the population at about 2,000 whites and 15,000 Indians. The military force consists of two full regiments of infantry and nine companies of cavalry, in all twenty-nine companies—that is, nearly one-half of all the troops in the division available for service in the field. Nevertheless, considerable dissatisfaction has been shown by the inhabitants because more troops were not sent to that Territory. This could not be done by Gen. HALLECK, from the small force at his disposal, without depriving the other States and Territories of their proportionate share of protection in places where Indian hostilities existed or were threatened.

THE WEALTH OF ARIZONA.

ARIZONA, Gen. HALLECK says, has been greatly misrepresented, even by its own people. It has been described as a wonderfully rich mineral country, abounding in lodes and mines of gold and silver of such surprising wealth that any man who will work there, could in a few months accumulate fortunes of millions. But these mines of fabulous wealth, if the really exist, are as yet undeveloped and perhaps undiscovered. He does not say there are no valuable mines in Arizona, but that its agricultural facilities would yield far more than its mines of silver and copper, however rich these may prove to be. He thinks there should be more troops in Arizona, and recommends that Arizona, with three of the most southern counties of California, be made a separate military department.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Gov. COX, Commissioner of Pensions, has prepared his annual report. This states that the total number of pensions, of all classes, on the rolls on 30th June was 169,643, paid at an aggregate rate of $19,224,183 95. The number of pensions added to the rolls during the year was 28,921, and the number dropped by reason of remarriages, deaths, and other causes, was 14,752. The number of pensions increased during the year was 32,029. The total amount actually paid for pensions during the year, including arrears and expenses of disbursement, was $24,010,988 99, exceeding by $5,391,025 53 the amount paid the previous year.

ARMY PENSIONS.

The number of applications for invalid pensions (by reason of casualties in the army service) admitted during the last fiscal year was 9,325—less by 7,127 than the number granted the year previous; the money disbursed was $628,271 70; 4,854 increased claims were allowed, at an annual aggregate of $280,487 28; the average rate of original pensions granted is $67 37½, or $4 35½ less than the preceding year; 19,242 pensions were granted to widows, orphans and other dependent relatives—418 less than the previous year; the money disbursed was $1,910,202 70; the number of claims for increase admitted in this class, almost entirely on account of minor children, was 27,053, at an annual aggregate rate of $1,725,960.

On the 30th of June, 1868, there were upon the rolls 74,782 pensioners, on account of casualties during the war; these were paid, in the aggregate, $6,828,025 26; the total number of widows, orphans and other dependent relatives in this class were 92,243, who were paid, in the aggregate, $12,065,068 94, the number of army pensions of both the above classes was 167,025, at a total annual rate of $18,898,094 20.

The last surviving soldier of the Revolution, pensioned under the general laws, died during the past year; 888 widows of soldiers of the Revolution are now upon the rolls—109 less than the previous year; 1,303 widows and orphans of soldiers who served in wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to 1861 are now upon the rolls—an increase of 551 since the last annual report, chiefly occasioned by restoration to the rolls of those residing in the States lately in rebellion.

The whole amount paid to invalid pensions during the last fiscal year was $7,484,796 85; and to widows, orphans and other dependent relatives, $11,873,182 74, making a total of $23,658,598 78 paid to army pensioners.

The balance of funds in the hands of agents for the payment of army pensions, was, on the 30th of June, $1,426,561 88.

NAVY PENSIONS.

The total number of navy invalid pensioners, on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year, was 1,175 at an annual rate of $94,833 75; and of widows, minor children and other relatives, 1,443, at $236,256, making a total of 2,618, at $331,099 75.

The total amount actually paid to invalid pensions in this Board for the year ending June 30, 1868, was $97,340; and to widows, children and other dependents, $255,043 21; the total amount of navy pensions paid being $352,382 21.

The balance of funds in the hands of agents for the payment of Navy pensions on the 30th of June, was $199,645 62.

The following shows the business of the Pension Office for the three years ending June 30, 1868:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Whole No. of admissions...	51,471	70,063	60,950
Whole No. of pensioners...	126,722	155,474	169,643
Yearly rate....	$11,674,474 31	$10,447,822 22	$19,224,183 95
Amount paid..	13,459,996 43	18,619,956 46	24,010,988 99

The total amount paid to the several classes of pensioners since the organization of the Government is stated as follows:

To army invalids..........	$37,005,807 22
To revolutionary soldiers..........	46,062,175 97
To widows of revolutionary soldiers..........	19,564,775 32
To widows, &c., in the subsequent wars....	50,559,346 41
To navy invalids and privateers..........	3,618,884 59
To navy widows, &c., and widows of privateers..........	3,112,308 10
Special act pensioners, paid at the Treasury..........	1,215,755 18
Total..........	$161,048,252 79

BOUNTY LAND.

In the bounty land department there were 989 warrants issued for 160 acres each, amounting in the aggregate to 158,240 acres; 61 warrants for 120 acres, amounting to 7,320 acres, and 27 warrants for 80 acres, amounting to 2,160 acres; making an aggregate of 1,077 warrants, covering 167,720 acres. There were 40 duplicate warrants issued, 1,062 original applications received, and 2,988 cases suspended for insufficiency of testimony to establish title of the claimants.

CUBA.

The Wreck of the Star of the Union—Two Passengers Lost—The Steamer Destroyed.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Further particulars of the wreck of the steamer *Star of the Union* have been received. The steamer ran on Morrill's Reef, about a mile from the shore, at 6:30 o'clock Friday evening. The Captain says in his report that it was raining hard, and that he was on that account deceived by the current. He saw a light on shore, which he took for the one at Bahia Honda. The steamer lies where she struck, with her back broken. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition, if the sea remains calm. The hull and machinery will be a total loss. There was a very heavy sea, with breakers, when the steamer struck. A boat which put out was capsized by the surf while attempting to land, and two persons, a Mr. CLARK, of San Francisco, and GEO. JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, passengers, were drowned. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. The American war steamer *Penobscot*, which was in this port, went promptly to the assistance of the *Star of the Union* and Captain-General LERSUNDI ordered the Spanish war steamer *Francisco de Asis* to the same place. These vessels offered every assistance possible, and returned to Havana with the particulars given above. The bark *Anna* was also wrecked on Friday on Colorado Reefs. The Captain, with his wife and child, and the whole crew, were saved, and are now on their way to this city in a coasting steamer. No further particulars are known at present.

[This bark is probably the British bark *Anna*, Capt. PENDLETON, which cleared from Philadelphia for Havana on the 7th inst.]

Close of the Murder Trial in Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 19.

The jury in the case of WILLIAM HENRY CARSWELL, indicted for murdering ABBEY ELIZABETH SANDERS, a little girl only eight years and six months old, in the town of Annsville, in April last, this afternoon brought in a verdict of "Guilty." The evidence shows the murderer first despoiled his little victim, and then brutally cut her throat. Judge MORGAN will sentence him at 9 o'clock Friday morning.

The Alabama State Fair—The Result of the Election.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The first Alabama State Fair held since 1860 commenced in this city yesterday. It is largely attended and many visitors from other States are present. The number of articles and stock exhibited is far beyond the expectations. The Fair will continue two days longer, and is looked upon as a grand success. The Legislature adjourned yesterday on account of the Fair, and will probably do no business this week.

The State gives GRANT about 4,200 majority. The number of white voters in the State, according to the census of 1866, is 106,000, and of negro voters 90,000. GRANT received in the State 76,366, and SEYMOUR 72,086 votes. It is estimated that at least 35,000 whites did not vote. The Democrats carry thirty-nine out of sixty-one counties, and have carried three of the six Congressional Districts.

FLORIDA.

The State Officers' Quarrel in the Courts—A Political Manifesto.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Thursday, Nov. 19.

At the meeting of the Supreme Court this morning Judges HART and WESTCOTT were present. Information against Lieut.-Gov. GLEASON was filed, and a rule *nisi* ordered, returnable on Monday next, calling on GLEASON to show why a writ of *quo warranto* should not be issued on application. This will bring the case before the Supreme Court, when its merits will probably be fully ventilated.

In the report of the proceedings of the Convention of the colored men of Florida, held here on the 2d of November, in accordance with the recommendation of the Colored Convention held in Boston on the 2d of October, published in the official papers of this Judicial District to-day, there appears to have been perfect accord between the delegates, and no signs of a split were visible. At the Convention, individuals, both white and colored, made addresses, who are now in opposition to each other. In the same issue appears a proclamation with no headquarters named, signed by ROBERT COX, Chairman, and A. C. LIGHTBURN, Secretary, both of whom are colored, and in opposition to SAUNDERS' nomination, which says that, finding SAUNDERS' cause will ruin the State, and more especially the Republican Party, and bind us hand and foot so that the Democracy may triumph, and having seen the condition of the colored men in Georgia, who have been prostrated from the condition of manhood, which the Constitution gives them, by having the Democracy as rulers; and that they know that a split in the Republican ranks, particularly in the colored element of the population of that State, brought her to the present condition; that the Constitution of this State opens the doors to every former rebel, however vicious, allowing him to vote; and that they cannot afford to have a split in their midst without swamping the rights of the colored citizens, and appeal to every colored man in this State to stand firm in the support of C. M. HAMILTON, the regular nominee, who is a good Republican, and asks SAUNDERS to stay still awhile, when he shall be taken care of. It also notifies him that if he enters the field, that the justice of the organization known as the "Great Tiger Hunters" will shoot him politically dead. This manifesto purports to come from the voters of the County of Leon, met for the purpose of considering the course taken by Col. W. W. SAUNDERS as independent candidate for Congress.

The Lunatic Asylum Fire in Ohio—Six Women Smothered.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, was totally destroyed by fire last night. MARY BROPHY, BRIDGET BROPHY, CLARA BRADFORD, LIZZIE HARROLD, CAROLINE CONNOR and SUSAN PARKER were smothered to death. The surviving inmates were removed to other public institutions. There were 350 persons confined in the building at the time.

Boston Municipal Politics.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The Democrats have nominated Mayor SHURTLEFF for reëlection.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—JOHN W. COLEMAN, an old resident of this city, and for many years a leading pork packer, died this morning. The argument in the case of Judge J. M. PUGH, of Columbus, for issuing fraudulent naturalization papers, closed to-day. The United States Commissioner will give a decision on the 26th inst.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—Mrs. PATTI B. JOHNSON has commenced a suit against the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company for $25,000 damages, for alleged carelessness on the part of the employes of the Company, which resulted in the death of her husband, THOMAS C. JOHNSON, on the 8th of last August, at Mattoon, Ill.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—A second game of billiards between RUDOLPHE and CARME was played to-night. The game was an American four-ball game, push shots barred, 1,000 points, for $1,000 a side. It was won by RUDOLPHE on the sixty-seventh inning. The score stood: RUDOLPHE, 1,000; CARME, 649.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 19.—The official returns of the State of New-Hampshire show a majority for GRANT of 7,153. The proposition for calling a Constitutional Convention was defeated in the recent election by 127 votes.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 19.—Mrs. ANNA MCCLEAN, of this city, fell from a window last night during an attack of somnambulism, and was instantly killed. She was 83 years old, and the mother of Dr. A. S. MCCLEAN.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 19.—The returns from all but one county in Georgia, give a Democratic majority of 46,349.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 19.—A land-buying party of forty-five Pennsylvanians and Marylanders arrived here this morning. They go to southwestern Virginia, and thence as far south as Columbia, S. C.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—An Omaha dispatch says the *Frontier Index* reports the hanging of "three roughs" at Bear River City. They were taken from the jail by the Vigilance Committee.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 19.—The experimental firing at the targets, erected for that purpose, was commenced here to-day. A large number of army officers are present.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 19.—It was semi-officially announced from Springfield to-day that the Constitutional Convention is carried by 873 majority. Two counties are yet to be heard from, which will not materially change the figures. GRANT's majority is officially announced as 51,150.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Official returns from all the counties in this State except Kings, with the reported vote of that county, give Seymour 9,454 majority

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Second Day's Proceedings—Advice to the Political Parties—An Association Formed.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Nov. 19.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1868.

The agitators of female suffrage reassembled in Horticultural Hall to-day. The audience was larger than that of yesterday, and the interest deeper, the speeches made yesterday having attracted a class of people who have heretofore occupied back seats in all reformatory schemes. Among those who occupied seats upon the platform was the poet, JOHN G. WHITTIER. The first speaker was Dr. WM. CORNELL, who referred to the small compensation received by teachers and others, alleging that if women received better pay there would be less fallen women. In showing the progress women were making, he referred to the fact that twenty-three young ladies had applied for admission to a college at Wabash, Ind., and that they would adhere to all the rules of the institution. But they were denied admittance. President HAVEN, of the Michigan University, however, had taken a different stand. He had said that young ladies should have a place in that institution. He next referred to the subject of having the sexes together in school. God ordained," he said, that the sexes should mingle together in all the relations of life. He denied that as a physician he had made himself unpopular by taking sides in favor of giving women their legitimate rights. Only make the women do their duty in this respect, he said, and the men will follow. It had been so in all noble enterprises. He then examined the objection to educating the sexes together, and said he believed that having separate schools was wrong in principle and practice. He also looked with favor upon admitting women into medical schools. In reply to the assertion frequently made, that there would be elopements and love matches by the mingling of the sexes in schools and colleges, he said he had found that, where there were ten elopements in young ladies' fashionable boarding-schools, there was but one in mixed schools. Let the sexes be educated together, and a better state of things will be proved by the experiment.

Rev. Mr. CLARKE confirmed what Dr. CORNELL had said in regard to teaching boys and girls together. Six years' experience had shown him that they study much better; and as to making love to each other, he said one was not apt to fall in love when he has his or her mind on studies. He also alluded to the matter of having women on school committees. It was too often the case that men who held position on the school boards neglected their duties because they had no time to attend to them. The State Board of Education had recommended the placing of women on the school committees, and no doubt it would be done. No special law was necessary for holding such office.

Rev. C. F. BARNARD, of Boston, said woman could never have her rights until she is recognized as an integral part of the State. The country had no right to take a woman's money for taxes, unless she had a right to vote.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS was the next speaker. He said he owed a great debt of gratitude to woman for the privilege of standing before them as a free man. With their money his freedom had been purchased, and now that they have undertaken to enlarge the boundaries of their liberty to the extent of grasping the ballot, he felt that it was his duty to at least God-speed them in such effort. The next great step in the pathway of American civilization, the next great step toward the final redemption of the world, he said, was woman suffrage. He found it difficult to advocate the cause of woman from the standpoint of her wrongs, instead of from the point of her rights. He was for woman's rights, for equal suffrage, because he was in favor of a republican form of government. He was in favor of woman's rights because he believed that Governments, not only derived their rights and government from the consent of the governered, but because the participation in government by the whole people is an addition to its purity. He was for making this Government consistent with itself. Let no man be excluded from the ballot-box because of his color, nor woman because of her sex. Let the Government rest upon the *whole* people. Mr. DOUGLASS hoped that no one would believe that the rights of his race were entirely secured. He stood on the platform to identify himself with a movement that is in harmony with the rights of the negro. We are all in favor of universal suffrage, and he was willing to be disfranchised in his own State for the good of the greatest number. But he wanted it to be remembered that suffrage for the negro was a matter of greater interest at the present moment than any other question. With the negro it is a matter of life and death. If the franchise be not extended him everywhere in this country, he dies—he is exterminated. Woman has a thousand ways by which she can attach herself to the ruling of the land which the negro has not. She will never be mobbed for asserting her rights—she may be laughed at. He could not plead her case from the side of her wrongs; but because her vote was necessary to the improvement, to the purity, to the reform of society, and the making of our Government what it should be. Let woman go to the ballot-box and all rowdyism and disgrace would disappear. Under such circumstances the elections would be as orderly as a religious meeting.

Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL took the platform and replied to the position assumed by the last speaker, on the claims of the negro. She denied that the negro claim was more pressing than that of the women. The negro knows where the shoe pinches, and that was just the way the women felt. She referred in earnest language to the manner in which the cause of woman had been treated in New-Jersey, and said that the talk about a "white man's" government was as disgusting to her as it was to Mr. DOUGLASS. The eternal balance would remain unadjusted until women—the mothers of the land—have the privilege of voting.

At this stage of the proceedings a dispatch was read from Mr. J. H. WILCOX, in Washington, inviting all present in the hall to attend the National Convention to be held in Washington.

Hon. FRANK W. BIRD, of Walpole, spoke briefly. He said that this movement had now been lifted above ridicule and contempt, and then proceeded to give a history of a phase of it in the Massachusetts Legislature last Winter, when the petition for woman suffrage in the State received 160 votes in the House. The movement, he thought, was a living one, and must ultimately succeed; but he was of the opinion that negro suffrage, being a question of paramount interest, would have to be settled before woman suffrage could receive the attention which it deserved. The woman question was not as imminent as the negro question. He hoped the day was not far distant when the women of Massachusetts, at least, would have the right to vote.

The Business Committee made a report, with the following resolutions:

Whereas, All human beings are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights of life, liberty and property; and, whereas, "to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" therefore,

Resolved, That suffrage is an inherent right of every American citizen without distinction of sex.

Resolved, That our existing Governments, both State and National, will be anti-republican in form and anti-democratic in fact, so long as one half of the people are unjustly excluded from the polls.

Resolved, That the injustice everywhere inflicted by the law upon woman as mother, wife and widow is the inevitable consequence of class legislation; that as the rich cannot be trusted to make laws for the poor, nor the white for the black, so men alone cannot safely be trusted to make laws for women.

Resolved, That we invite the Republican Party to drop the watchword of "Manhood Suffrage," and the Democratic Party to abandon its motto of "A White Man's Government," and to unite in an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending suffrage to all men and women, as the inalienable birthright of every American citizen.

Resolved, That we call upon the Senators and Representatives of New-England in Congress to demand suffrage for women in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, upon the same terms and qualifications as are prescribed for men.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of conventions and the organization of societies throughout the New-England States, and also the petitioning of the State Legislatures to amend the Constitutions of the several States so as to give the women the elective franchise.

Whereas, Within the last twenty years, many of the laws in relation to the rights of property of married women have been revised and some amelioration been effected of those relating to the mother's right to her children, and certain social rights and privileges, heretofore withheld, have been gained; therefore,

Resolved, That it becomes the imperative duty of women to claim the suffrage that all these amendments may become permanent; for until women has the right of representation her rights are held by an insecure tenure.

Resolved, That in prosecuting the work for women suffrage we propose the formation of no new political party, but we earnestly recommend to all who desire its success to carefully discriminate, in casting their votes, between its friends and its opponents, and so to use the balance of power as to make the enfranchisement of woman the most direct path to political preferment.

Resolved, That we earnestly commend this movement to the clergy of all denominations, in the belief that there can be no more powerful aid to public morality than the enfranchisement of woman.

The resolutions were made the order of debate for the afternoon.

Rev. A. D. WASSON sympathized with the movement, and thought that at the next Presidential election women would vote. The Government had deprived men at the South from voting, while New-York was controlled by fraudulent votes. Allow women to vote, then, and the evil would be remedied.

Mrs. FOSTER and Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE spoke in the same strain.

DANIEL PRATT, Jr., "the great American Traveler," obtained the floor and unsuccessfully attempted to read a petition to Congress, allowing him the use of Congress Hall for a Women's Rights speech in February next.

Remarks were also made by Rev. B. F. BOWLES and Mrs. BLACKWELL. The Convention then adjourned till afternoon.

At the afternoon session, Mr. SAMUEL E. SEWELL read the proposed Constitution and preamble, which is in substance as follows:

Believing in the natural equality of the two sexes, and that women ought to enjoy the same legal rights and privileges as men, and that as long as women are denied the elective franchise they suffer a great wrong, the undersigned agree to unite in an association to be called "The New-England Woman Suffrage Association."

The object of the Association is declared to be to procure the right of suffrage for women, and support such changes in the laws as shall place women in all respects on an equal footing with men. Adopted.

He proposed a list of officers, as follows:

President—Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE.
Vice-Presidents—William Lloyd Garrison, Pauline W. Davis, James F. Clarke, Sarah S. Russell, Louisa Alcot, Lucy Goddard, Samuel E. Sewell, Lydia Emerson, Jonah E. Hankerson, H. K. Hunt, Mrs. Nathaniel White, L. M. Alcot and J. G. Whittier.
Corresponding Secretary—Sarah Clarke.
Recording Secretary—Charles K. Whipple.
Treasurer—Ebenezer Draper.

This list was unanimously elected; also, an Executive Committee of fifteen.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and Senator WILSON spoke, and were warmly welcomed. Mr. GARRISON spoke of the progress there had been made since the day when, years ago, eight hundred anti-slavery men withdrew from a meeting because a woman was appointed on a committee. He had always been in favor of giving women equal political rights with men.

Senator WILSON expressed himself strongly in favor of female suffrage, but he did not want that or any other question put forward till the Southern question was fully settled. He had no doubt that Congress would authorize the colored men to vote in every State; but as some good men doubted it, it was proposed the coming Winter to put forward an amendment to the Constitution enforcing the political dogma that a colored man has the right to vote in every State. With twenty-six Legislatures in our favor to only eight against us, our success was probable. That done, the female suffrage question would have a clear way and be aided by the success of the other, and it would stand a better chance of a speedy triumph, because men could not feel prejudiced against their own sisters, lovers, mothers and friends, as they had against the colored men heretofore. Make the colored suffrage sure first before taking another step.

A letter was read from GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, favoring the objects of the Convention.

The evening session was crowded, and remained so until 11:30 o'clock, owing to a war of words which arose. FRED. DOUGLASS opposed one of the resolutions, claiming that it looked to deserting the negro in the hour of need. He was aided by Mrs. HAUPER, Mr. and Mrs. FOSTER, and others, while Mrs. ENGLISH, Miss GIBSON, LUCY STONE, Rev. Mr. O'CONNOR and others supported the resolution, which was finally adopted by a large majority.

The other resolutions were adopted unanimously; also, one from Mr. GARRISON, congratulating their English friends on the progress of human rights everywhere. The discussion was very exciting, and applause, laughter and uproar marked its continuance.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE COLE-HISCOCK TRIAL.

The Seventh Day—Examination of Witnesses for the Prosecution Continued—Opening of the Defence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1868.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met at 10 o'clock to-day, and proceeded with the trial of Gen. GEORGE W. COLE, charged with the murder of L. HARRIS HISCOCK. Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, who has recovered from his recent illness, appeared as one of the counsel for the defence. Examination of witnesses for the prosecution was continued.

Edgar Whitecar was placed upon the stand, and testified that he was at Stanwix Hall June 4, 1867, in the office; the room was lighted with gas; the doors opening on Broadway were open; he saw Mr. Hiscock and designated on a diagram where he was standing, near a pillar and facing toward Broadway; two gentlemen were conversing with him, standing on either side of him; he had his slippers on; it was a little after eight P. M. he saw the defendant come through the Maiden-lane entrance; he walked toward Mr. Hiscock, raised his hand toward Mr. Hiscock's face and fired a pistol; Mr. Hiscock threw up both hands, uttered a sharp screech, sank somewhat on his knees, and fell over on his back and head very heavily on the stone floor; he lay very quiet at first; there was blood and a white substance that he supposed was brain on the floor; Cole walked directly and promptly toward Hiscock, then slackened his pace, and as he passed the counter raised his right hand; the witness saw the glimmering of a pistol in his hand; Gen. Cole passed around the man who was to the northward of Hiscock; Hiscock turned his head slightly toward Cole just before the firing; Hiscock was smoking a cigar; it was done very quickly; there was not a word spoken; after Hiscock fell Cole stepped back a little toward the counter; he appeared cool; he remained there perhaps five minutes, and then went off with an officer; immediately after firing the pistol Cole said something; I did not hear the first words; he said, "He has betrayed my wife;" then he said, looking down at Hiscock's body, "he has got it; he violated my wife while I was away at the war; the evidence is clear; I have got the proof;" he spoke not very loud but distinctly; he seemed to be cool.

Cross-examined by Ex-Judge Parker—The witness said he saw Cole after he got inside the door; Hiscock stood leaning against the post, his head a little turned to the right so that when Cole came up he was a little to the right of the front of Hiscock; Cole commenced to raise his hand when he was about eight feet distant from Hiscock; the ball entered in front under the right eye; the first words the witness remembered to have heard were "What is this for?" the witness did not know who used them; a bystander said Cole should be arrested; he said, "Yes, I am willing to be arrested—I won't resist;" he seemed to be anxious to be arrested; he said, impatiently, "Why don't you arrest me?" he made no resistance; Mr. Hiscock was a large man, broad across the shoulders, and stout; the register of the hotel was usually kept on the north end of the counter.

John H. Mann, of Syracuse, testified that Gen. Cole, on the forenoon of June 3, 1867, called at his store in Springfield and asked what kind of pistols he kept for sale, and selected a breech-loading Deringer of the calibre of 40-100; he paid $6 for it, and asked for a few cartridges; he bought from five to eight cartridges, and asked if they were reliable; they were of the shape of a slug; Gen. Cole remained five or ten minutes.

Alonzo Atkins, a member of the Capitol Police, testified that he was present at the Station-house when Gen. Cole was brought there, and identified two pistols taken from him; the small Derringer was discharged, only the shell of a cartridge remaining in it, while the seven barrels of the revolver were all loaded; he also identified a dirk and a penknife found on the person of the accused; the dirk-knife was found in a rear pocket of Cole's pantaloons.

The witness was cross-examined by Ex-Judge Parker, but nothing further was elicited.

Dr. Armsby testified that he was a practising physician in Albany; he examined the wound of Hiscock, and its direction was upward and inward toward the centre; he passed the probe in from four to six inches in the direction of the spinal marrow; the appearance externally was somewhat ragged; the ball passed through the base of the skull, entered the cranium, passed through the brain, and he thought it had severed the spinal cord; this wound caused death.

Ezra C. Treadwell, who prepared the diagram used on the trial, was next examined, and explained it.

Here the prosecution rested.

Mr. Brady—You are going to call Officer Carlile, who arrested the accused?

Mr. Smith did not deem it necessary.

Mr. Brady said that among the articles produced by the prosecution for dramatic effect was a thing which was assumed to be a weapon, but which was really a surgeon's knife. He thought it reasonable that the prosecution should place Carlile on the stand, whose statements with regard to this matter were somewhat different on a former trial.

Mr. Tremaine thought the gentleman, had he reflected, would have abstained from charging that the prosecution had labored to produce dramatic effect. It was untrue that the knife had been produced for dramatic effect. It was improper, too, for the learned counsel to speak before the jury concerning what had been proved on the trial before. He defended the officers of the Government from any imputation of unfairness.

Mr. Brady said that, in England, it had been maintained that the prosecution should produce all its witnesses. He was no admirer of the English Government, but, under that Government, the accused, in courts of justice, were never stabbed in the dark and never there was a knife, of which the history was known, produced with an effort to make it appear that it was a weapon. He challenged the prosecution to place Carlile on the stand.

Mr. Tremaine denied the imputation that the prosecution sought to "stab in the dark." It was well known that the prosecution had no right to dictate what witness should be placed on the stand.

Mr. Brady disclaimed any imputation upon the counsel for the prosecution. It was usual among gentlemen, when such a disclaimer was made, that it should be received. He simply challenged the prosecution to produce Carlile, and they refused. They had a right to refuse if they wanted to.

Mr. Beach asked that the testimony of Atkins be stricken out.

Mr. Beach said that Mr. Carlile was now in Court, but to save his time he (counsel) was willing that his evidence in the former trial should be read.

Mr. Smith said that was not now the question.

Judge Hogeboom ruled that the testimony of Atkins should not be stricken out.

Mr. Brady took an exception.

Mr. Hadley now delivered the opening address for the defence. He said he could have wished that the duty now to be performed by him for his friend and client had been committed to abler hands than his. When he thought of the malignancy with which the prosecution had pursued his client, and of all that he had suffered without cause or justification, he confessed that in his sympathy for him as a man, he had become disqualified for performing fully his high duty to his client as an advocate. He had been made the innocent victim of a crime that blighted all the anticipations of his domestic life. The jury were to say by their verdict whether lust and licentiousness could stalk about the land with impunity, whether pure homes could be desecrated, and whether his client should be visited by the same punishment meted out to ordinary malefactors. Mr. Hadley gave a sketch of the domestic life of Gen. Cole, who was married in 1851. In 1859 Gen. (then Dr.) Cole moved to Syracuse and went into the lumber business. In 1861 he entered the ranks as a private, and serving five years rose to be Major-General of volunteers. The advocate dwelt upon the hardships of the war through which his client had passed. What change had taken place in him that rendered him unfit to live among men? Mr. Hadley recalled in detail the circumstances of the tragedy at Stanwix Hall, and then proceeded to say that, in 1863, while Captain of the Third New-York Cavalry, his horse had fallen with him, and rolled completely over him, causing protrusion of his bowels. In this state he was compelled to ride in the saddle the next day and night, until on the third day he finally reached the hospital. His health ever since had been bad, and he had suffered most intensely at intervals, both physically and mentally. It would be shown to the jury that the injury thus received was the cause of the mental disease which afterward manifested itself. He spoke at length of the injury done his client by Hiscock, who, during his absence in the army, had ruined his wife. This he did not suspect until on the 26th of May—one week before the homicide—he met Hiscock in the street and then first began to think that the latter had done him some great wrong. How this suspicion had grown upon him, and been strengthened by circumstances until it was fully proved, and how it led to the homicide formed the subject matter of the latter part of the address which closed with an earnest declaration of belief that the act of Gen. Cole was entirely justifiable.

At the conclusion of Mr. HADLEY's very elaborate opening, the defence called Dr. MARCUS M. MANLY, who was Surgeon of the Second United States Colored Cavalry during the war. This was the regiment commanded by Gen. COLE. Dr. MANLY testified to the nature of the injuries inflicted upon the prisoner's bowels occasioned by the falling of a horse upon him while in the service. He described the symptoms and effects upon the mind of Gen. COLE, and cited acts which the witness regarded as so singular as to lead him to the conclusion that Gen. COLE's mind had been disturbed, and that there was a tendency to dementia.

Previous to the adjournment Judge HOGEBOOM suggested that for the purpose of saving time the testimony of witnesses at the previous trial be read and sworn to by each of those witnesses as are recalled on this trial, and that such testimony be admitted as evidence.

Counsel for the people will consider this matter, and announce their decision to-morrow morning.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

LETTER VI.

Portrait of Washington sent to a Chinese Statesman—Ceremonies of Presentation—Speech of Mr. Burlingame—Conversation with Mandarins—Eulogies on Washington by Chinese Writers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It will not be inappropriate to conclude these letters on the Chinese Embassy by a reminiscence, which shows at once the disposition of the Mandarins who planned it, and the kind of communications our late Minister was in the habit of addressing to them before he entered the service of the Emperor. It is worthy of record, too, as an evidence of the growing estimation in which our country is held by our Asiatic neighbors.

It relates to an interview with the Mandarins at the *Tsungle Yomen*, on one of these felicitous occasions consecrated to sentiment, when having no questions of mutual wrong to debate, we were at liberty to surrender ourselves to the more pleasing exercise of expressing our mutual admiration. Nor is the sincere expression of such a feeling any longer a matter of impossibility. Both parties are coming to know each other. The scales are falling from the eyes of those antiquated Orientals, and they now perceive that we are not "barbarians;" while we, on our part, have learned to give them the credit of being civilized.

The occasion referred to was the presentation of a portrait of WASHINGTON to the authorities at Pekin.

This connects itself with the Washington Monument—a structure that rises as slowly as if some oracle had foretold that the Union would not survive its completion. Among the stones contributed from many lands and inscribed in many languages, is one emblazoned with the picturesque characters of China. It tells that the fame of WASHINGTON had penetrated to China, and records an eloquent eulogium by one of the most eminent scholars of that ancient Empire. The author, SENTAJIN, as I have before remarked, was sent into exile by a former Emperor for his liberal sentiments, and recalled by the present administration for the same reason—a measure which did more honor to the Government than to the Minister.

On his arrival in Pekin I called on the old Mandarin in company with Dr. WILLIAMS, and it was affecting to hear him, waking from a Rip Van Winkle sleep, inquire for those Americans whom he had known twenty years before, and especially for Dr. ABEEL, who had furnished him much of the information contained in his great work.

A few days later, seeing at the house of Dr. WILLIAMS a portrait of WASHINGTON, his furrowed features lit up with a glow of emotion, as if he had met with a long absent friend, and he gave free expression to such feelings as those which long before inspired his famous eulogy. Dr. WILLIAMS, who has six times filled the post of Chargé d' Affaires, and who, by his literary labors, as well as his official influence, has done much to make the American name respected in the East, did not allow this opportunity to pass unimproved. Writing to the Department of State, he suggested that it would be well to send a finely executed portrait of WASHINGTON to his Eastern admirer, with the compliments of the people of the United States. The Government immediately responded by sending at great expense a life-size portrait, done from STUART's, by HENRY PRATT, of Boston.

Mr. BURLINGAME, who had returned in the meantime, notified SENTAJIN of the intended compliment, and inquired where he would choose that the presentation should take place, whether at the United States Legation, or at the Imperial Office for Foreign Affairs? SEN consulted with his colleagues, and replied that he would prefer to receive it at the Foreign Office.

Here was a principle of etiquette, "more honored in the breach, than by the observance." For had the Mandarins entertained any dread of republican principles, or felt any apprehension of the Imperial displeasure, would they not have suggested to SENTAJIN to receive the picture at the Legation, as the proper form for doing honor at once, to the gift and its donors? In that case, the present being designed for him as an individual, in his literary, and not in his official character, it would not have been incumbent on the other Mandarins to accompany him, and the ceremony must have passed off as quite a private affair. But instead of such a plausible artifice as they would certainly have resorted to under a former reign, they eagerly embraced the occasion as a favorable one for doing public honor to WASHINGTON and his country.

At the time appointed, Sept. 21, 3 P. M., the six Ministers were all present at the *Tsungle Yomen*; and a magnificent dinner was in readiness, at which SENTAJIN, though the lowest of them in rank, was called on to preside—the other Mandarins gracefully yielding him the precedence for the present occasion.

Before paying our compliments to the repast, the portrait was uncovered, the Mandarins reverently standing in its presence. An address was then delivered by Mr. BURLINGAME, and a copy, accompanied by a written translation handed to SENTAJIN, who responded in a few words of warm acknowledgment, deferring, however, his written reply till the following day.

The address, of which I preserved a copy, acquires additional interest from the position the speaker has since been called to occupy, showing, as it does, the cordiality of his relations with the Chinese Mandarins, and how he employed every suitable opportunity to inculcate liberal sentiments and right views. On this occasion he spoke as follows:

"Sir, it is now nearly twenty years since you published a geographical history of those countries lying beyond the boundaries of China. You brought to the work great labor, a sound judgment and the marvelous scholarship of your native land. You passed in review the great men of the countries of which you wrote, and placed WASHINGTON before all the rest. You not only did this, but you placed him above the statesmen and warriors of your own country, and declared that he recalled the Three Dynasties, whose serene virtues had shed their light along the ages for four thousand years.

These words have been translated and read by the grateful countrymen of WASHINGTON. To show their appreciation of them the President has caused the Secretary of State to have made, by a distinguished artist, this portrait, and to send it over land and sea to be placed in your hands. When you look upon its benignant features do not recall with sorrow the eighteen years of retirement endured by you on account of your efforts to make WASHINGTON, and the countries of the West better known; but rather exult with us that an enlightened Government has, for the same reason, placed you near the head of the State, to aid in conducting the affairs of 400,000,000 of people; and what is better, that by a kind of poetic justice, you have been placed at the head of an institution whose purpose is to advance the views for which you were censured, and to instruct your people in the language and principles of WASHINGTON.

By doing this you please all nations, for WASHINGTON belongs not to us alone, but to the whole world. His life and character were such as to peculiarly commend him to your countrymen. Like them, he was for peace, and only fought in defence of his country. Like them, he believed that every man is entitled to the inspiration of fair opportunity; and like them, he held to the great doctrine of CONFUCIUS, spoken twenty-three centuries ago, that 'we should not do to others what we would not that others should do to us.' This great rule came to WASHINGTON not negatively, but positively, from the lips of Divinity itself, as a command, to 'do unto others as you would have others do to you,' and so he would have it taught to others.

Why should we not exchange our thoughts? Why should we not have the moral maxims of CONFUCIUS and MENCIUS, and you the sublime doctrines of Christianity? Why should we not take your charming manners, your temperance, your habits of scholarship, your improvements in agriculture and your high culture of tea and silk, and you our modern science, our steamboats, our telegraphs and our railroads? Why should not this great nation, the mother of inventions, whence come paper, printing, porcelain, the compass, gunpowder, and the great doctrine that the people are the source of power, follow up these inventions and principles, and enjoy them in all their development? Why should not the discoverers of coal have the wealth and strength derived from its use? And those who made the first water-tight vessels guided by a compass, use the great steamers whose swiftness makes us your nearest neighbors, and which carry a thousand men on their decks?

I present this portrait, with all good will, in the name of the people of the United States, hoping it may ever recall to you and yours their enduring friendship for your country and their love and regard for you its worthy representative."

The topics of the address naturally supplied a subject of conversation at the dinner-table. Mr. BURLINGAME's statement of our obligations to China (carried a trifle too far perhaps) disposed the Mandarins to listen with favor to our proposal to repay them in kind by transplanting the sciences of the West. "We shall gladly welcome," said WENTAJIN, "anything that tends to our profit, irrespective of its origin in West or East," unconsciously giving us the convers of our own maxim to

"Embrace the truth wherever found
On Christian or on heathen ground."

The correspondence between our political doctrines and those contained in their own ancient books, interested them much; and none more than SENTAJIN, who had drawn attention to it in his own publications. "We," said TUNGTAJIN, the Minister of War, "like yourselves rely in our home government more on the intelligence and virtue of the people than on military force; and in our intercourse with others we are guided by the maxim that those who respect the rights of others will be treated with respect."

The settled policy of America not to engage in foreign wars, was warmly approved; "but," asked WENTAJIN, with an air of concern, "is it so fixed that you cannot even succor a friend in his hour of need?" Military aid, he was told, might be out of the question; but we were always ready to give our friends the benefit of our moral support.

This led to some inquiry as to the mode of bringing moral force to bear; and Mr. BURLINGAME illustrated it by citing a case in which the United States had asked the good offices of the Chinese in adjusting our difficulties with Corea.

The coolie traffic being referred to, Mr. BURLINGAME expressed the opinion that, as then carried on—Chinese subjects binding themselves by indentures for a term of service to be fulfilled out of China—it involved a species of slavery; and our Congress, he assured them, had taken decided action against it.

TUNTAJIN remarked that they had been urged by the Spanish Minister to put the trade on a footing more advantageous to Spanish shippers, but they (the Foreign Office) had replied by inquiring how he would be pleased at the arrival in Spain of a Chinese Envoy with proposals for shipping Spanish subjects from the banks of the Tagus or Guadalquiver?

This led by easy association to the nature and extent of the emigration to California; the enormous trade that was destined to spring up between China and our Pacific coast; and the splendid line of steamers that were already making monthly trips.

The subject of sending Consuls and Ministers to look after their interests in the United States, and the probability that Mandarins will ere long be making pleasure trips to America, as we do to Europe, formed a fit conclusion to a meeting which symbolized the kindly feelings and close relations of the two countries.

The next day SUNTAJIN sent a written acknowledgment of the honor he had received. "As I and my associates," he says, "looked on that beautiful and elegant gift, our pleasure and admiration increased. Among all the great men of your country, I think that WASHINGTON stands first for his surprising capacity. He founded and planned its enduring institutions as a pattern for all ages, and his merit makes him a perfect link to connect the great men of antiquity with those who will come in all time, so that his name will surely be honored by mankind throughout all cycles."

This is but a faint echo of the eloquent tribute contained in his book. That work I regret is not now within my reach, so that I cannot at present give your readers a translation of the original eulogy; but here is a passage which it called forth from another writer, a Mandarin of the fifth grade, and author of several works on scientific subjects. It shows how such sentiments propagate themselves, and discovers (where we would least suspect it) a deep sympathy in the Chinese mind for the spirit of our free institutions:

"America," he says, "was a dependency of England until WASHINGTON, roused by oppression, took the lead in defending her rights. After eight years of conflict, he established her independence and presided over the Government, but refused to make it the inheritance of his family—exactly *as if he had received the traditions of our own early history.* He ordained that officers should be chosen by the people, and organized a militia among the yeomen of the land. He developed home resources and never sought support from abroad. He repelled foreign aggression, but never coveted an inch of foreign soil. Oh, WASHINGTON, thou excellest a hundred kings!" PERRY PLUS.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 5, 1868.

MAGAZINES.

—*The Galaxy* opens brilliantly with "Cipher," which is a serial of very marked power, and constructed with a genuine storywright's skill. The most valuable paper in the number we take to be the article on "Women as Physicians," by MARY A. E. WAGER, which seems to be at once the most exhaustive and clearest magazine article that has yet appeared on this topic. EUGENE BENSON's eulogy of "POE and HAWTHORNE" is full of his wonted enthusiasm and freshness of treatment. Mr. POLLARD is working his best vein in treating of the "Confederate Congress," and is doing thereby far more service than by his late fantasy of writing on Reconstruction. Mrs. AUSTIN's admirable story of "The Treasure of the Three Kings," Miss CHESEBRO's "One Too Many," and Mr. DODGE's "Tied up by the Thumbs" abundantly furnish forth the *Galaxy*, with its department of short stories. Of the five poems in the *Galaxy*, the beautiful "With a Vase" of STODDARD, and the rolling and elaborate narrative and dramatic poem "Acquitted," by H. H., are worth special mention. In the *Galaxy* Miscellany, Mrs. SPOFFORD discourses delightfully of "Boys," and Mr. JACQUES pleasantly of "The Blonde." Mr. WHITE's "Words and their Uses" is suggestive and instructive, as usual, and his sketch of GREELEY will please most readers. The art essays include, this time, an elaborate notice of BIERSTADT's new picture. The portrait of Mrs. KEMBLE, by HENNESSY, is a noteworthy feature of the magazine. The *Galaxy*, by the way, is fortunate in being able to announce for its January number, a new story by Mrs. EDWARDS, whom, through "Steven Laurence" and "Archie Lovell," it first introduced to an admiring circle of American readers.

—*Putnam's Magazine.* The gem of the November number of this excellent magazine is the poem by Mr. HOWELLS, entitled "No Love Lost." It is a romance of travel, written in flowing hexameters, a measure which Mr. HOWELLS manages with great skill. The poem is full of beautiful thought and feeling, and we regret that we have not space to quote passages from it to-day. The pleasant Western story, called "The Founders of Globe City," is brought to a satisfactory conclusion, though its pictures of the perplexities and troubles that environ the pathway of those who attempt to found new cities in the Great West is not a tempting one by any means. The writer on "Woman Suffrage" discusses this rather intricate and puzzling subject in a common-sense manner, and says a great many things which the advocates of woman suffrage, as the cure of all the ills of modern society, would do well to consider. "Planchette in a New Character" is a light and lively article on a subject which is still exciting a good deal of attention in certain circles, especially at evening parties. Mr. E. A. POLLARD's sketch of Stonewall JACKSON will be read with interest, even by those who will not entirely agree with his high estimate of the moral and military qualities of that chieftain. The last article in this number is a full and very laudatory review of Secretary MCCULLOCH's financial career. The editorial department, including the Monthly Chronicle, Literature and Art and Table Talk are unusually full and interesting.

—*The Atlantic* opens with a very interesting sketch of "Our Painters," consisting of personal recollections of GILBERT, STUART, PEALE and JARVIS. "Caleb's Lark" is a bright and well-told story. Mr. WHIPPLE concludes his fine and scholarly essays on the Elizabethan writers with a beautiful, thoughtful and eloquent tribute to HOOKER, "the learned and judicious," as IZAAK WALTON styles him. The article on "Coöperative Housekeeping" is one of the most instructive in the number. "A Day at a Consulate" is a very lively Italian sketch, followed by another, "A Gothic Capital," quite different in tone, more elaborate, and full of interest. "Our Paris Letter" is an exciting story, as its title would not indicate. The gem of the number to more than one reader, we are sure, will be Mr. HALE's "The First and the Last"—the first and the last of the slave trade, a sketch of great literary polish, told in Mr. HALE's entrancing style. The reviews and literary notices are unusually full, and, as always, carefully prepared and discriminating. With SWINBURNE's resonant poem, "A Watch in the Night," our readers are already familiar. The number is fully up to the *Atlantic's* high average.

—*Harper's Magazine*, for December, is as handsome as a holiday book. It opens with a poetic version of a pilgrimage upon the Rhine, by JOHN D. SHERWOOD, beautifully illustrated with wood-cuts from designs by CHARLES PARSONS. This is followed by the third paper on Explorations in Lower California, by J. ROSS BROWNE, profusely illustrated in the peculiar style so well known to readers of his books. "South-Coast Saunterings in England" is another illustrated article, the first of a series that promises to be one of considerable interest. The many friends and admirers of the late CHARLES LORING ELLIOTT will be gratified with the full and well-written sketch of the life and works of that gifted artist. The other articles and the poems and stories are of usual character, and do not require special mention. Many readers will be interested in the republication, in this number, of BULWER's play, "The Rightful Heir," which is now on the stage in London.

—*Hours at Home* starts with a paper on "Books and Reading," an old but good subject. This article, however, is simply introductory to others which are to follow. The three serials, of which we have before spoken—"Chaplet of Pearls," "Christopher Kroy," and "Motherless Girls"—are continued by short installments. Mr. GREENWOOD, who always writes interestingly, this time describes "The London Money Market." Mr. C. H. WEBB contributes a very amusing article on "Children and Their Sayings," quite as entertaining as any article in the magazine. Mr. TALMADGE discourses pleasantly of "Hobbies," and Prof. DE VERE has a prattling disquisition for children, probably, on "A Grain of Sand." There are three religious poems in the number, all thoughtful and fervant in sentiment, and metrical in expression. Other articles are on SARMIENTO, on the Emperor of Russia, and on "Our College Minstrelsy." The department of Leisure Moments, a recently added feature, consists of short essays, sensible and agreeable, after the general style of the Easy Chair in *Harper*, the Driftwood in the *Galaxy*, and so forth. This number of *Hours at Home* is as varied and entertaining as any that has recently been issued.

—*Lippincott's*, always attractive for its typographical beauty, is none the less so this month in the variety and interest of its contents. "The Record of Dorcas Bentley" is a well-told short story. Somebody turns a calcium light on the "Art of Swindling," as practiced in the daily advertisements of "great business chances." The article on "Songs of the Slave" gives some good specimens of genuine slave minstrelsy—not the productions of burnt-cork poets of Northern cities. L. GAYLORD CLARK adds his mite to the interesting anecdotes now told in so many quarters regarding the late C. L. ELLIOTT. "The Young Priest" and "The Pearl of Great Price" are short stories. The financial article on the "Claims of the Anti-Bondholders" will attract attention at this time. Another installment comes of the thoughtful article on "Strength and How to Use It." Other interesting articles are "A Contribution to History," (consisting of some letters of PAULDING and Chief Justice MARSHALL,) "Lonely Spots and Epochs," "A Terrible Voyage," (which quite deserves its name,) and "England and Napoleon III." "The Garden of Adonis" and "In Utroque Fidelis" are tasteful poetical contributions.

—*The Catholic World* opens with an article on Hypnotics, addressed to thoughtful readers rather than to a miscellaneous public. "The Invasion," one of ERCKMANN CHATRIAN's best works, is continued. "Galileo Galilei" embodies some new views of the story of the Florentine astronomer, and expresses the belief that "the 'persecution,' the 'torture,' the '*e pur si muove*,' the 'shirt of penance,' and all the other properties, scenery, dresses and decorations constituting the *mise en scene* of the wretched play that so long has had a sort of historic 'Black Crook' view, are now about to be swept away, with other old rubbish." As the contribution in question is not concluded in the issue occupying our attention, a judgment as to the success of the author's endeavor must be deferred. "The Ancient Irish Church," and "The Story of Marcel," (both translated,) are continued, and so is the discussion on "Catholicity and Pantheism." "The Right Path Found through the Great Snow" is a story of a very serious cast. There are, beside the foregoing articles, "The Good Old Time and Our Own," (from the Brussels *Review Générale*,) a disquisition on "Brittany; its People and its Poems," a view of the "Creative Genius of Catholicity," and several minor elements, all of them constituting an excellent though rather heavy number.

—*The Art Journal* (London: VIRTUE & Co.; New-York: VIRTUE & YORSTON,) for November, opens with a fine full-page steel engraving, after LANDSEER, called "The Friend in Suspense." It represents a noble Newfoundland dog, looking eagerly at a closed door, as if waiting for his master to appear. The second full-page illustration is "The Christmas Pudding," after a picture by WEBSTER, and the third is "A Sunny Day," after a picture by CUYP. The reading matter is devoted, as usual, to art topics, the most interesting article being a continuation of the serial paper on the Picture Gallery of the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. It is illustrated with several fine engravings from pictures in the gallery.

—*The Workshop.* (New-York: E. STEIGER.) Number 10 of this valuable periodical opens with an article on "Crystal Manufacture and Jewelry." The greater part of the magazine is taken up with plate and patterns of great interest to workmen.

—*The People's Magazine.* (London and New-York.) Of the periodicals designed to supply working people with good and interesting as well as instructive reading, none is more deserving of popular favor than the *People's Magazine*. It is edited with taste and skill, and a very just appreciation of what is wanted by the class of readers to which it appeals.

—*The Child's Bible.* We have received from Mr. ROBERT TURNER, New-York agent for the publications of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, part I. of their illustrated edition of the Bible for children. It is printed in large, clear, open type, and the illustrations, as a general thing, are not above the understanding of little readers. The projectors of the work say in their prospectus that they "propose to give the sacred narrative of the Old and New Testaments in consecutive order, omitting only such portions as any judicious parent would hesitate to select as suitable for a young child, and in such cases inserting a few connecting words to preserve the continuity of the story. These occasional insertions will be so printed as to be distinguished from the sacred text itself." We should judge, from the first number, that the work must become very popular with children.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

Assemblage of Orthodox Ministers and Laymen—Third Day's Session.

The Convention of ministers and laymen, at the Reformed Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, met again yesterday for its third and last day's session. Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY was in the chair.

The first topic of the morning was "How to make the week-day meetings of the churches effective for spiritual purposes." Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was selected to open the subject, and an immense audience collected to hear him. He said that many who can think prayers cannot say prayers. The best prayers in his congregation were women's prayers. They have more sentiment and thorough piety, and the more shame, he said, that our churches do not avail themselves of women. The churches guard the bones of their body, and throw away the fat. In regard to singing, he remarked that there was no such liturgy in the world as the Hymn-book, and read three hymns as illustrations of grandeur and beauty. These began: "Other refuge have I none." "If I, a wretch, should leave Thee," and "We of this War Within." If people at a prayer-meeting cannot say prayers, let them sing prayers. Music is the highest expression of Christian devotion and experience, and a prayer-meeting can well be carried on by training the members to singing. If a topic is started by any one, the pastor should aid in giving it impulse, and sometimes bring a hymn to bear upon it if he knows of one appropriate. The worst speakers in the world, he said, were often the best, and the best the worst. This might appear paradoxical, but it was a fact that when men stammered out genuine feeling and genuine experiences, they were far more valuable than polished oratory and pointed periods. New beginners must necessarily say many crude things. A seed cannot get out of the ground without lifting dirt.

The power of a Church is in its lay members, and they should be encouraged to develop themselves. People should not come to prayer meetings to please themselves alone, by hearing good speaking, but should be glad to aid and encourage others.

Sociability is a necessary element of prayer meetings. Many think that the priest should teach, but it is also true that the brotherhood should teach. Taste in speaking is good, but sincerity and fervor are better. Grammar is good, but something for grammar to carry is better. Get men to think what they feel, and say it. The mistakes of a child's prattle are entertaining, and so should be those of a Church brother. Prayer meetings should be conducted in a conversational way, and the true prayer meeting takes place often when people gather round the stove, after the regular prayer meeting breaks up. A Church is a family, and should be conducted on the principle of household familiarity. Conventional prayers should be relinquished, and every man's prayer should be a reflex of his thought and feelings, instead of a dilution from those of a minister or class-leader. Prayer meetings should be in small rooms, if the assemblage is small. A scattered audience are not receptive, and there is great power in contiguity. They should sit together. The speaker said he began his first meetings with but a very few persons, and they now average eight hundred, after twenty-one years of existence. During the first five years very few attended.

The second topic was: "How Can the Personal and Social Study of God's Word be Made more General?" Rev. Dr. JOHN A. HALL, of this City, who opened the debate, suggested entire chapters as texts for sermons instead of isolated verses. People, he said, should form reading parties for studying the Bible, and should peruse good books that aided to its comprehension.

Rev. Mr. BLAIR thought there was nothing like men's reading the Bible for themselves.

Rev. Dr. COX here read sundry resolutions felicitating Gen. GRANT and Mr. COLFAX upon their election, and hoping they would be the means of stopping Sabbath-breaking in Governmental Departments. They were referred to the Business Committee. The meeting then adjourned. After the adjournment a number of ministers gathered round Mr. BEECHER, to ask questions regarding his prayer-meeting experiences for their guidance. They presented the aspect of a stock-jobbing crowd in Broad-street. Mr. BEECHER's receipts for suppressing oratorical bores in his meetings were very amusing. He related a number of anecdotes that caused loud peals of laughter to echo through the church. He observed, however, that as fast as he cured one bore another came, and he had thus a perpetual thorn in the flesh.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first topic of the afternoon was: "How Can an Unconverted Person be Approached?" and was opened by Mr. H. F. DURANT, of Boston, who urged that it was necessary for the converter to make his object feel that he loved him and took an earnest interest in him.

Rev. Mr. DUNN, of Jersey City, favored a direct application to unconverted persons, rather than by indirect methods, as by anonymous letters. He considered it essential to have Jesus in the heart, and the way would then be easy.

Rev. Mr. PRIME, of New-York, thought that a direct application would not be effectual, unless a consanguinity existed between the approacher and the approached.

Rev. Mr. SMITH, of New-Jersey, said that one reason why the unconverted are not approached is the cowardice of the converted. They hesitate about speaking to them. He himself rode six miles last week with a little maid, a servant in his house, and though he wanted to approach her regarding her soul, he for some reason or other could not do it. In his unconverted days, he walked home after Church once with a young lady, who might have led him to Christ, but did not. She talked to him upon secular matters.

An address on the part of the Convention was then read to a religious convention about to sit in London. It was prepared by a committee, and felicitated the English clergy on introducing the system of conventions which had long existed in this country.

The Business Committee then presented the address to Gen. GRANT, read in the morning session. It was approved, and Drs. COX, Hall, Buddington, Butler, Dunn, Van Doren and Crosby were appointed a committee to present it.

The third topic was: "The Possibility of Evangelizing the Whole World Within the Present Century."

Rev. A. G. CLARK, D. D., opened the discussion. He considered that after the great progress that had been made during the present century, there was every hope that the task could be accomplished within the next thirty years with proper efforts. In 1808 $100,000 were given here to missionary work. This year $5,500,000 have been given. One thousand five hundred missionaries were at work in Asia and the Pacific isles, and 7,500 native agents. He said there were 4,000 converts in China, and the advance in India was great.

Rev. Dr. CROSBY cited the progress of the past, and did not think the work impossible.

Rev. Mr. BLAIR said the work must be done and would be done, for the millenium was at hand.

Rev. Mr. BOURNE, of New-York, thought the Church itself sadly needed converting.

Rev. Mr. COREY urged Europe as a missionary field, and attacked the Ritualistic doctrines creeping into the English Church. In France, he said, Catholicism was rampant, and Germany was full of infidelity. He had great hopes of Spain.

Rev. Mr. MARTIN, of Nevada, said the influx of Chinamen into this country would shortly be immense. They were simple and tractable, and if they learned our language they could easily be converted. They were good material. He had never seen a Chinaman drunk, idle or begging.

Rev. Dr. HALL bewailed the unconverted state of New-England, without entering into details. England, he thought, was safe in the hands of its dissenting bodies, notwithstanding the worthlessness of the Established Church.

The third topic was the organization and work of City Mission. The question was eloquently opened by Rev. Mr. MINGIN, of Boston, who said the father of city missionaries was DAVID NESBITT, a Scotchman, who started the work in Glasgow during the year 1816. He said that mission work in England consisted simply in domiciliary visiting, and contrasted it with the varied modes of conducting them in this country. He complimented women as missionaries. We had more Irish in this City than in Belfast; more Germans than in Hamburg, and twice the amount of Jews that are found in Palestine. The work here was immense.

Mr. MINGIN was followed by Rev. Messrs. BLAIR, MOODY, BEWLEY, MURPHY and DURANT.

EVENING SESSION.

The closing session of the Convention took place during the evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. MCCOSH, President of Princeton College, upon Christian work in Great Britain; by Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., President of the Young Men's Christian Association, of this City; Rev. ROBT. J. PARVIN, Rev. G. J. MINGINS and Rev. G. C. MOODY, of Chicago.

The Society for the Education and Advancement of Young Seamen.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Education and Advancement of Young Seamen was held on Wednesday afternoon, at their Rooms No. 92 Madison-street, Capt. E. RICHARDSON, President, in the Chair.

The annual report was presented by the Secretary, WM. F. THOMS, M. D. The following is a synopsis of the report: Number of seamen who have been educated the past year, 52; number of seamen who have attended the lectures, 1,800; reading matter distributed among seamen, pages, [illegible]; correspondence, letters, [illegible]. Seamen have been encouraged and assisted to qualify themselves for a higher grade of usefulness. The influences thrown around them are of a religious, moral and social character; they are not only educated in their profession, but a knowledge of their duty to society, their country and their God has been impressed on their mind. The pupils of this Society have organized an association for the relief of widows and orphans of seamen, ship-wrecked seamen, and sick and disabled seamen. They have also a burial fund for those who die on shore, and one for the assistance of each other in their struggle through life.

Sunday School Teachers' Institute—Third Day's Session.

The audience yesterday afternoon in attendance at the session of the Baptist Teachers' Institute was quite large. The interest appears to increase as the session advances.

After the usual opening exercises of singing and prayer, the Question Box was opened and a number of interrogatories, referring to matters pertaining to the Sabbath School interest were answered by Rev. G. A. PELZ, of Philadelphia. The subjects involved in these questions were, in a great measure, comprehended in the subsequent addresses made during the afternoon.

After singing a hymn, Rev. T. A. T. HANNA, of Brooklyn, was introduced, and made an address on the subject of "Christ, the Teacher." Every teacher, he said, should take Christ as his model. Jesus Christ was a teacher, and his special pupils were the Disciples. The speaker occupied his allotted time in treating of the office of teacher.

A hymn was then sung by the audience, after which Rev. C. B. STOUT of New-Brunswick, N. J., spoke of the utility of blackboard exercises, giving examples of the blackboard method of teaching. This system attracts and concentrates the attention of children so intensely that the impression is lasting if not indelible. The word "Friend," he said, is the sum of an acrostic composed of the words Faithful, Reliable, In Need, Ever Near, Dear. Other examples of a similar kind were given. Mr. STOUT supposed his audience to be a Sunday-school class, and placed himself in the attitude of a teacher. He then proceeded with his illustration in a very interesting and instructive manner. His time having expired he was obliged to stop almost in the middle of his subject.

After singing another hymn the exercises took the form of a free discussion on the subject of Sunday-school work in general, throwing open the entire field to be treated as the speaker might see fit. Speeches were limited to five minutes. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. JONES, SIMPSON, JOHNSON, of Passaic, BANVARD and STEPHENS.

Mr. SIMPSON said he was 82 years of age, and always made it his duty to take a part in the Sabbath school wherever he might be. He instituted a Sabbath school in one place when he was 77 years old. His strength had since that time waned very much, his side having been completely disabled by a stroke of paralysis. Mr. STEPHENS urged in strong terms the necessity of having more Sunday school teachers. The speaker treated the subject in a familiar, comprehensive and progressive manner.

Another hymn was sung, after which Rev. J. S. ELDER, of Orange, N. J., delivered an address on the subject "Character as an element in successful Teaching." He said the first duty of every man and woman engaged in the work of instruction should be to make themselves truly men and women. We need men and women whose very life will express itself, in every way, in their dress, countenance, manner, &c., &c. The means of propagating Christianity in the world is by personal contact of Christians. It is required that the warm, impulsive heart of the live Christian should be laid along side of the lifeless heart of the unchristian man, and bring it into perfect sympathy with it. We must have a purity of heart and purity of life, if we would see the best results in the Sabbath school. If your face wears on it the impress of pride and worldliness, the child sees it, and takes it in and becomes molded after your mold. Christ made himself nothing; he perfectly ignored himself for the sake of those he would save, and the speaker exhorted teachers to imitate in this respect the example of Christ. He exhorted them to love the Sabbath school work, to give themselves up to it, and thus they would find at last that God would honor their labors with a rich return of souls.

It was beginning to grow dark when Mr. ELDER closed.

Opening of Central Market for Inspection—Descriptive Particulars.

The Central Market, covering an area of nearly 40,000 square feet, and which is situated on Broadway, Seventh-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, was opened for inspection last evening. Being illuminated with its four hundred jets, it presented a very pleasant scene to the thousands of spectators who thronged the corridors. The neighborhood of the new market has of late years been rapidly increasing in population, wealth and importance, and the Messrs. SACCHI BROS., knowing the want of such an edifice, erected it for the accommodation and convenience, not only of the private families, but of the numerous boarding-houses, restaurants, hotels and meat-shops with which the locality is being studded. The market has been constructed with due regard to the comfort and convenience of customers and dealers, and being provided with thorough ventilation, light and room, it is the intention of the proprietors, one of whom superintended its erection, to keep it in a state of cleanliness, neatness and order, so as to make it a model market. The stalls, 145 in number, which have been taken, are kept by business men of respectability. It is announced in circulars that they will furnish every variety of meats and other edibles at prices as low as can be obtained anywhere else in the City, in quantities and varieties to suit all classes of purchasers, wholesale and retail; thus enabling purchasers to obtain in this new market the best articles any market in the City affords, avoiding the loss of time, confusion and delay that attends going down town. With regard to the stall-holders of this market, it may not be out of place to mention that they alone are not at the mercy of "over-bidders." They obtain a lease for years from the proprietors, and are thereby secured in their positions for the time stipulated. Mr. SPRAGUE, advised by Mr. ERNEST SACCHI, was the architect. Altogether, the market is an ornament to the City; and the proprietors have spared neither labor nor expense so far to make it worthy of the patronage of the public, which, it is to be hoped, they will earn by judicious management.

Political Jubilee at Flushing.

The Republicans of Flushing, L. I., held a celebration and "jubilee," over the result of the Presidential election, on Tuesday evening. The residences and stores of the village were very prettily illuminated with candles, transparencies and various devices. Most noticeable among the residences were those of Dr. Vedder, Miss Devereux, Messrs. Bunting, Sammis, Drumm, Prince, Hunt, Fuller, Field, Pope, Holmes, Ewbank, Whitson, Draper, Kirby, Hoffman, Peck, J. L. Franklin, Macdonald, Dr. Leggett, Judd, Jordan, Sanford, Clement, Stedwell, Hemmenway, Fairchild, Darling, &c.; and of the stores, those of Messrs. Roemer, Stillwaggon, Leggett, Corse, Gosling, Vandewater and Pittman. The rooms of the Grant and Colfax Club and the Niantic Boat Club made a fine appearance. A large meeting assembled in the Town Hall, notwithstanding the weather, where congratulations were exchanged on the triumphant result of the election. Addresses were made by Messrs. PARSONS, PRINCE, POTTS, &c., and patriotic songs sung by J. M. WEEKS, Esq., of the Glen Cove Glee Club. A band enlivened the evening with fine instrumental music. At the close of the meeting the whole audience rose and sung the well-known doxology, "Praise God, from Whom all blessings flow." The Republicans of Flushing think that their work in the campaign especially entitled them to hold a celebration over the result.

Fruit-Growers' Club.

The Club convened at 1:30 o'clock yesterday, with Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS in the chair. The Chairman stated that any one who has a word to say, is at liberty to communicate any facts relating to his experiments either of success or failure in fruit raising. Mr. STYLES took the floor, and spoke for a few moments touching the adaptation of Florida to the production of our Northern fruit, and also of the fruit that is now produced there. A few sweet oranges were laid on the table. Mr. STYLES related some frightful stories about musquitoes, sand flies and fever and ague. He said it is almost impossible to live there during the Summer months on account of the clouds of musquitoes and sand flies.

N. C. ELY asked the question, whether he would recommend to any Northern man to go to Florida, with a view of raising garden truck—onions, potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables—for the New-York market? Mr. STYLES thought an energetic man could scarcely fail to make a satisfactory success of such an enterprise. Vegetables, he said, can be transported to New-York in about six days. Mr. ELY thought Florida was too far away for producing fruit for New York. Vegetables may be brought from that State. Col. WILLIAMSON stated that when the proposed line of steamers shall be started, produce may be transported from Florida to New-York in three days. Mr. STYLES stated that about the first of last January he saw growing, tomatoes almost ripe, in Florida.

W. S. CARPENTER brought in a few twigs of the raminus family, an evergreen, which he thinks is a rare and beautiful specimen of evergreens. A worthless Japan quince was shown; and Col. WILLIAMSON brought a few apples and potatoes, which he received from Peru, in South America. The potatoes were taken out of the ground on the side of the mountain, where they were growing wild. It was stated that the Irish potatoe originated in South America. The potatoes received were distributed among those who would plant them next season when they are expected to report the result of their experiments.

J. A. BRUSH sent a communication to the Club, in which he stated that he renovated some old trees by applying to the soil a dressing of sugar-house refuse around the trees, after which the bodies were scraped clean and a coat of shellac applied.

W. S. CARPENTER did not approve of applying shellac. He recommend a bountiful application of potash water, or thin soap, or wood ashes. He was opposed to any rough treatment of fruit trees. A friend of his, he said, has met with satisfactory success by whitewashing the trees. He never experienced any ill effects from whitewashing fruit trees.

H. B. SMITH stated that whitewashing trees seemed like tying a handkerchief over a man's mouth to facilitate his breathing. A neighbor of his had lost many of his trees, which he believes were injured by the coating of lime applied.

N. C. ELY inquired for the best method of keeping Winter apples here in New-York. He had rolled a few barrels of apples into his back yard and tiered them up out of doors under a shed.

Mr. CARPENTER thought he did not need any further instruction as to the best management of apples. He had done all that is required to have the fruit keep well.

J. C. THOMPSON said he had seen excellent results from the application of alkaline material to the trees. You can also keep trees smooth and healthy, he said, by cultivating the soil and applying a liberal dressing of wood ashes to the soil round about the growing trees. The more ashes one can apply to the trees, the better it will be for them. Much was said about the moss growing on fruit trees.

E. S. QUIMBY inquired how to remove the eggs from growing trees. He said that alkaline water has been tried by him without any good results.

Mr. BRUIN related his experience in removing the eggs of insects, by rasping them off with a coarse rasp. Then wood ashes and potash were applied with excellent results.

H. T. WILLIAMS then proceeded to read a paper on the proper manner of planting fruit trees. More than one-fourth of all the fruit trees planted in this country die, he said, from improper planting. He recommended to plant young trees, that are about two years old, rather than old trees. Plow the land deep, he said, and subsoil the entire ground where the trees are to be set. When holes are dug, they should be made not less than five feet in diameter. Then the trees should be set no deeper than they grew originally. They should be staked and mulched also. Grain crops, or root crops, should not be allowed to grow where trees are growing. No water should be employed when trees are set out. He thought if farmers would cultivate their fruit trees as well as their corn, we should hear of few failures of fruit trees to bear bountiful crops of fruit.

W. S. CARPENTER said a clay soil should not be rejected for fruit trees, as a clay soil properly drained is one of the best soils that can be selected for fruit. He has had much experience in the planting of fruit trees, and he prefers trees four years old to those of two years. Mr. CARPENTER controverted several points advocated in the paper read, and the subject will be alluded to at another meeting. The Club then adjourned for one week.

Temple of Honor.

The Grand Temple of the State of New-York held its session in this City on Wednesday, with a large attendance of delegates present. The report of the G. W. Templar, J. N. STEARNS, was received, showing a healthy growth of the Order in the State, and presenting recommendations for the future. The following were among the topics presented: Propagation tax, lectures, organizing the children, circulation of literature, demanding the extension of the Metropolitan Excise law over the entire State, a higher temperance education, prohibition, &c. The recommendations were adopted, with the exception of the propagation tax of 25 cents, which was referred to the next annual session. This Order seeks a higher position, and is intended for the tried and faithful veterans who seek advancement by degrees as its members are proved worthy. R. C. JACKSON, G. W. Recorder, presented his semi-annual report, giving statistical information of the condition of the various subordinate Temples. Several new ones have been organized, and more are in process of formation.

The Erie Railway War.

There was nothing done in Erie yesterday in the Courts in regard to granting orders or injunctions, or modifying them, so far as could be learned after the most diligent inquiry. Upon application made by our law reporter at the offices of the attorneys for the respective parties, we were informed that no further papers had been served, and it was not anticipated that any further action would be taken, so far as the Courts are concerned, before Monday next, at which time some of the orders to show cause are made returnable. By the terms of the order made by Judge SUTHERLAND in the suit of BELMONT, &c., against the Company, the defendants were allowed until to-day, at 12 o'clock, to serve opposing affidavits.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A communication was received from the Croton Department, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the wooden pavement now being laid in Wall-street, between William and Hanover, is being done by the request and at the expense of the property owners. It was laid over.

Another communication was read from the same Department, calling attention to the fact that in the various resolutions for laying Belgian pavement no provision is made for the laying or relaying of sidewalks. It was laid over.

Resolutions were adopted permitting RICHARD ALLEN and others to place a bath at the foot of Fifty-sixth-street, and granting to the Half Orphan Asylum a donation sufficient to pay the assessment for extending Church-street.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met yesterday, Mr. MONEGHAN in the chair.

The ordinance authorizing the issue of $75,000 of City Cemetery stock, for the purchase of a piece of ground in which to bury the dead from the institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, was concurred in.

Resolutions were adopted directing that the following streets and avenues be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department: Spring-street, from the Bowery to Broadway; Seventy-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue; Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River; Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues; Fifty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and East River; Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues; West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue; Fifty-first-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue; Fifty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue; Seventeenth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway; Tenth-street, from Broadway to University-place, and Thirty-eighth-street, from Lexington-avenue to East River.

The Board concurred in the resolution appropriating $30,000 for the celebration of last 4th of July.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

THE WORTHLESS CHECK CASE.

An examination was held yesterday in the case of CHARLES E. ATHERTON, *alias* ASHTON, who is under arrest for obtaining $195 from Gen. W. HERBERT, on a check, when he had no money in bank to liquidate the same. The complainant was cross-examined at length, and testified that he had paid the prisoner $195 for a check calling for $200 on the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., the odd $5 being allowed as commission. He had never made any inquiry regarding the pecuniary affairs of ATHERTON, but the latter had informed him that the money had been deposited in bank to meet the check. A motion to dismiss the complaint was made by counsel, and the Magistrate reserved his decision.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

WM. W. SELLECK, of No. 499 Pearl-street, made oath yesterday that on the 17th inst. JAMES H. BUTLER, who had been in his employ as clerk, did embezzle and convert to his own use the sum of $330, which he had collected on account from NICHOLAS MICHEL, of No. 237 West Thirty-fifth-street, for the firm of W. W. SELLECK & Co. The prisoner was arrested by an officer of the Court Squad, and when arraigned before the Magistrate he was fully committed. BUTLER is 21 years of age, a native of New-York, and resides in Williamsburg.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE BURCHARD LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The third annual entertainment of this Association took place at Dr. BURCHARD's Church, Thirteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Wednesday evening. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the house was packed in every part, many being obliged to retire, unable to obtain admittance. The exercises, consisting of essays, orations, poems and a most spirited discussion on the question, "Ought a representative to be bound by the will of his constituents?" continued with marked interest until after 10 o'clock. The services of the Union Glee Club had been secured, and added much to the success of the evening, while Prof. O. B. BOISE, from the New-York Conservatory of Music, presided at the organ. This Association has a large and efficient corps of members, and is destined to become a permanent institution in our City. Mr. GOUGH lectures for them on Dec. 11 at the Cooper Institute.

A FREQUENT VISITOR.—On Wednesday evening, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, *alias* John Smith, was locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house on a charge of stealing a coat from GEORGE W. WARING, of No. 98 Bowery. When he was brought in he was recognized as the person who was tried some six weeks ago in the Court of Special Sessions, for an assault upon Officer SAMMIS, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of two months. Notwithstanding this presumable presence in the Penitentiary, WILLIAMS was arrested ten days ago for being drunk and disorderly, and again last night, as related, for petit larceny. The officers are perplexed to know why they are troubled with him so often, while his sentence in the Special Sessions is yet unsatisfied.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS.—At the Ladies Mission, site of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-street, there is to be a great time on Thanksgiving Day. Arrangements are making for a dinner, as usual, at which the children of our day and Sunday schools will be amply dined. The sick, the lame and the unfortunate will be provided for according to the means supplied. The ladies are engaged in enlarging their school buildings, wardrobes, &c., to meet the demand made upon them by the great growth of their work. All donations should be directed to JAS. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent, No. 61 Park-street. Help is much needed.

ACCIDENTS.—JAS. SPILLAN, of No. 75 Charlton-street, while at work yesterday upon a pile of bricks, East in Thirty-fourth-street, was dangerously injured by being crushed between the pile and a Fourth-avenue car. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....JOHN LYONS, a resident of Buffalo, fell off Pier No. 9 East River yesterday and was rescued by Officer MEEHAN....PATRICK RAFFERTY, of No. 265 West Thirty-fourth-street, aged 68, was run over yesterday by locomotive No. 9 of the Hudson River Railroad, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, when he had both legs fractured. He was removed to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

FIRE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.—At 9:55 Wednesday evening, SAMUEL MANDEL, keeper of a second-hand clothing store at No. 314 Seventh-avenue, accidentally upset a kerosene lamp, thus setting fire to the store. Before the flames were extinguished a loss of $500 had been inflicted upon the stock and $500 upon the building. MANDEL has policies of insurance for $1,000 each in the Park and Brooklyn Companies. The building is owned by GOTTFRIED GLUCK, and is insured for $10,000 in the Hope Insurance Company.

WIDOWS' RELIEF SOCIETY.—The seventy-first anniversary meeting of this Society was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the University-place Church, Mrs. W. P. GRIFFIN presiding. The Society is intended to afford relief to poor and deserving widows with large families. Last year $13,994 47 were collected and distributed, the larger portion being expended in provisions, clothing and fuel. A donation of $5,000 was received from Mrs. CHAUNCEY ROSE. An earnest appeal for aid is made by the Society to the public.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK FRAUD CASE.—Justice DOWLING yesterday resumed the examination in the case of JAMES HENDERSON, who is accused of having altered a genuine check given on the Fourth National Bank for a small amount by HENRY CLEWS & Co., for the purpose of obtaining the sum of $95,110 50 from the bank. One or two witnesses for the defence were briefly examined, though their evidence did not present any facts of general interest. The further examination was then adjourned until Monday, the 23d inst.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.—There will be a meeting at Dr. CHAPIN's church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Forty-fifth-street, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, with special reference to the St. Lawrence University and Theological School, at Canton, N. Y. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. RICHMOND FISK, President of the University; Rev. Dr. FISHER, Principal of the Theological School; Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, Hon. L. J. BIGELOW and Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

SCHOONER ASHORE AT SQUAM BEACH.—The schooner *Abigail Haley*, Capt. GEORGE HALEY, of Maurieltown, N. J., from Boston, bound to Philadelphia, came ashore about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., about two miles south of Squam Inlet. The *Abigail Haley* is about six years old, was in ballast, perfectly sound and tight, and in a good position to be got off. She will be high and dry at low water. She is now in command of the Submarine Wrecking Company's agent.

FIRE IN LAIGHT-STREET.—At 2:30 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the first floor of No. 11 Laight-street, occupied by JAMES B. REVERE as a confectionery store, and who sustained a loss of $3,000. The second floor is occupied by the St. John's Mission School; damage trifling. The upper floors are unoccupied. JEREMIAH DEMICK owns the building, and sustained a loss of 1,500; insured.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—A stated meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Dr. A. D. ROCKWELL read a very interesting paper upon the treatment of paralysis, and explained a new galvanic apparatus, which he presented for inspection of the audience.

LECTURES BY DR. LEMERCIER.—On Saturday next Dr. G. C. LEMERCIER, from Paris, will deliver two lectures, supplementary to the course concluded on Wednesday evening. The subject of each lecture will be "The Human Reproductive Organs," finely illustrated by *clastique* models. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon ladies only will be admitted, and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, none but gentlemen.

SEERITER CLUB BALL.—The opening complimentary ball of the Seereiter Club took place last night at Apollo Hall, in Broadway, to the great enjoyment of its participants. The Seereiter Club is a social organization, solely for ball purposes. This is its fifth season. Tickets are sold only by members.

SUDDEN DEATH AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.—The Warden of Bellevue Hospital yesterday notified the Coroners of the sudden death of THOMAS MONAHAN, a native of Ireland, aged 65, who was admitted to that institution on June 1, and died there yesterday from heart disease.

NEW-JERSEY.

SESSION OF ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New-Jersey held its twenty-sixth annual session at Trenton on Wednesday. From the report of the Grand Scribe it appears that the number of Encampments are 29; number of members, 1,291; initiated, 655; admitted by card, 38; reinstated, 11; withdrawn by card, 43; superseded, 29; died, 78; net increase during the year, 306; number of Patriarchs relieved, 81; amount paid for relief of Patriarchs, $861 14; amount paid for burying dead, $200; amount of annual receipts, $5,794 61. The Grand Lodge held its thirty-sixth annual session yesterday.

PICKING POCKETS.—Some time ago detectives were withdrawn from the Jersey City ferries, and the consequence has been an unusually large number of cases of picking pockets. On Wednesday night a gentleman, named WM. H. GRAVEL, on his way to Dunkirk, was relieved, at the Erie Depot, of his wallet, containing $575. On Tuesday evening Mr. J. F. RODERFELT, merchant, corner of Duane and Greenwich streets, New-York, was openly attacked in one of the Pavonia-avenue ferry-boats, by a gang of thieves and robbed of a gold watch, valued at $150, and his pocket-book, containing $50. The thieves made their escape in both instances.

IMPUDENCE.—A few weeks since Mr. J. P. ROGERS, of Jersey City, gave his family washing to Mrs. GARVEY, a laundress in Railroad-avenue. The clothes were never returned, and repeated inquiries after them met with no result. Yesterday he met the woman in the street wearing one of his wife's dresses, and having again asked her why she had not returned the articles, he received a reply the reverse of complimentary. Mr. ROGERS immediately went to Judge CHAMBERS and preferred a complaint against her. Yesterday morning the defendant appeared before the Court and produced a number of the missing pieces and tickets for the balance.

MONEY ORDERS.—The total number of orders issued at Jersey City since the establishment of the money order department, to the present date, has been 3,705. During the three months ending Sept. 30, money orders to the value of $1,300 a week have been sent.

BURGLARIES.—The house of Mrs. LAFARGE, in the rear of No. 215½ Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was entered on Sunday night, and some wearing apparel stolen therefrom. The front house was entered on the same night, and a small quantity of apparel taken away.

MALICIOUS INJURY.—JOHN MITCHELL, JOHN MCCUE and WM. MARX, boys residing in Jersey City, were yesterday sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment each for having broken windows and destroyed property at No. 40 York-street, the property of MARTIN WARD.

RUN OVER.—A colored woman was run over near Passaic yesterday, by a train on the Erie Railroad, and instantly killed.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

THE FRAUDULENT BOND CASE—THIRD DAY—THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The United States vs. Nicholas Henry and others.—The proceedings in this case were resumed yesterday morning. Assistant District-Attorney Phelps summed up the case on the part of the Government, and the Judge charged the jury substantially as follows:

The law requires that the owner of a distillery shall provide a storehouse, or, as it is termed, a bonded warehouse, for the purpose of storing the distilled spirits manufactured, from which storehouse it cannot be taken for consumption until the tax required by law has been paid. For the purpose of protecting the Government against the unlawful taking out of the spirits from the bonded warehouse, the law provides that a bond shall be given, and that bond is to be given with two responsible sureties to cover the value of the entire amount of spirits stored in the warehouse. The bond must be made by the owner of the distillery; that is the person who makes the application required by law. He is also to make the required returns, &c., and, in fact, he is the person whom the Government looks to as the responsible owner of the distillery. This is the meaning of the term "owner," in the law; and if you are satisfied that Badell made the application as principal, and made the returns, &c., then he is by law to be considered the owner. The forty-second section of the act under which the indictment is found says: "Any person who shall execute or sign any false or fraudulent bond required by law, or shall knowingly and fraudulently procure or connive at the procurement or execution of a false or fraudulent bond," shall suffer punishment as provided by law. This is the section on which the first count in this indictment is founded. The second count is founded on that clause of the same section which provides "that if such bond (should it be proved to be false and fraudulent) shall be used or attempted to be used in fraud of the internal revenue, then the person so using it shall suffer the punishment provided by law." If you find that this bond was worthless and the sureties thereon worthless, then this was a fraudulent bond under the meaning of the section on which the first count is founded. And if you also shall find that it was taken to the proper Government office, as for the bond required by law, then it was used in fraud of the Internal Revenue law, within the meaning of the section on which the second count is founded. Then there only remains the question, did the defendant, Nicholas Henry, knowingly and with fraudulent intent procure or connive at the execution of the bond, and was it knowingly used with fraudulent intent by him as the bond required by law? If you are satisfied that he knew it to be fraudulent and used it with fraudulent intent, then you are to convict him. But if you find that he did not knowingly and with fraudulent intent procure or connive to be procured the bond, and did not knowingly and with fraudulent intent cause it to be

used as the bond required by law, then you are to acquit him.

The jury retired at 1:30 P. M., and at 5 o'clock had not returned.

ANOTHER FRAUDULENT BOND CASE.

The United States vs. John Osbrey et al. was next called. The indictment in this case is for making a false and fraudulent bond under the Internal Revenue laws, for the purpose of procuring a permit for a general bonded warehouse in the Thirty-second Collection District of this City.

Assistant District-Attorney Bell opened the case on the part of the Government and stated that they would show that the defendant had presented a bond to the Collector of the Thirty-second District for the purpose of starting a distillery at No. 14 Front-street; that the bond was in the sum of $100,000, and that on examination by an officer detailed for that purpose the sureties, who justified in large amounts of real estate, proved to be utterly worthless.

The Government called *Sheridan Shook*, who testified as follows: In November, 1867, I was Collector of Internal Revenue of the Thirty-second District of New-York, and I am so still. (Witness was shown the bond, and identified it as the one presented by Osbrey.) The affidavits of the bondsmen were sworn to before me; I do not know Osbrey; there were three gentlemen present when the bond was signed, the principal and the two sureties; I cannot say whether the bond was signed in my office or not; I do not know the sureties, and had never seen them before; I referred the affidavits to the Metropolitan Revenue Board; I have not granted a permit to make a bonded warehouse at No. 14 Front-street, New-York City.

No cross-examination.

Rufus F. Andrews was next called and testified as follows: I am a lawyer in this City; I know the defendant; I was introduced to him, I think, by Mr. Thompson. (Witness was shown an application for a permit, which he stated was filled up at his office.) This paper was brought to my office by the defendant, Osbrey; the gentleman who came with him desired me to make the necessary application for a permit to bond the warehouse No. 14 Front-street; I saw Mr. Shook's chief clerk, who gave me the information I desired concerning the making of the application; Mr. Osbery came to my office with two gentlemen, introducing them as Mr. Nevins and Mr. Lefferts, saying, "These are my bondsmen;" they again gave me a slip of paper, on which was enumerated the property of which they claimed to be owners; the bonds were not signed in my presence, but I was present when Mr. Shook took the acknowledgment; Mr. Shaffer, the chief clerk of the Third District, Mr. Osbery, the two bondsmen and myself were present; Lefferts and Nevins were both of them gentlemanly-appearing men; I handed in the application myself at the Collector's office; I have not seen the sureties since the day Mr. Boynton made his report.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sullivan—I saw the bondsmen two or three times during the time the papers were being made out; I accepted the statement of the bondsmen as true, and filled up the affidavits; the slips of paper that I mentioned were given to me as memoranda of the property that the sureties claimed to own; I do not think Mr. Osbrey said anything about the property owned by the bondsmen; I asked them the usual questions, and when I had completed the affidavit they swore that they were true descriptions of their property; the application was, I think, handed in to the Metropolitan Board for consideration by them; Mr. Osbrey at that time was in the flour storage business at No. 14 Front-street, in this City.

Redirect—Mr. Osbery introduced me to the sureties and said "these gentlemen will go as sureties on my bond;" I told them they would have to specify their property, and they gave me the memoranda I have alluded to.

John McKesson, called for the Government: My business is that of wholesale druggist at No. 19 Fulton-street; I reside at No. 63 East Twenty-first-street; I have known Richard R. Lefferts for twenty-five years; am trustee under his grandmother's will for certain property willed to him: The property consists mostly of personal property, secured by mortgage, and is valued at from $3,200 to $3,500; in November, 1867, he had an expectation from his uncle Rem Lefferts' property; the word seedy would cover the ground of his general appearance; he was not engaged in any business; I don't know where he resides. [The witness was shown the signatures of Lefferts to the justification and bond, and said he thought it was the handwriting of Richard R. Lefferts.] I do not know the handwriting on the memoranda of property; this gentleman is what you might call a gentleman of great expectations, living for forty years on the hope that some one would die and leave him a fortune; the property enumerated on this memorandum is, I think, some of his uncle Rem's estate; but as for his ever owning any of it, that's a humbug.

No cross-examination.

Cyrilla Villeverde, called and testified: In October, 1867, I lived at West Farms, Westchester County; from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, 1867, I lived at No. 30 East Twenty-fifth-street; I went into the country the 1st of November, and I left the house to Mr. John Mecias—to live in it until my lease was up; I do not know a man by the name of Rutland W. Nevins; he did not live at No. 30 East Twenty-fifth-street on the 1st of November, 1867, that I know of.

No cross-examination.

James A. Ruikes called and sworn: I reside at No. 144 West Twenty-third-street; I am a lawyer in this city; I know the property No. 120 Pacific-street, Brooklyn; I hold that property as trustee for my father; I have held it as such since 1855.

Mr. Sullivan, of counsel for the defence, said that in order to get through with the case as soon as possible, he would concede what the Government were about to show, which was, that the property which Ruthland W. Nevins, one of the sureties on the bond claimed to own, did not any of it belong to him; and that as far as he (Mr. Sullivan) had investigated, he was satisfied that the affidavit was wholly false and untrue.

This being the nature of the case, further testimony about to be offered by the Government, and the defence having conceded it, the Government rested and the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Gilbert.

THE OAKS-STEINWAY CASE—SUCCESS OF THE PLAINTIFF IN RECOVERING THE THREE CHILDREN.

Ernestine H. Oaks vs. Steinway.—This case, which, during the last Summer, created much interest while the trial was progressing before Judge GILBERT, has, it appears, been terminated by the order of the Court being carried out in the return of the three children. For the benefit of our readers we will briefly recapitulate the facts. Mrs. Oaks, who is the widow of Henry Steinway, Jr., late a piano-forte manufacturer in Fourteenth-street, this City, brought the action to recover the possession of her three infant children, named Lilian, Anne and Clarissa Steinway. Henry Steinway, Jr., father of these children, died on the 11th of March, 1865, in New-York. Eight days before his death, while very feeble in mind and body from consumption, which resulted in his death, he executed a will whereby Wm. Steinway, the defendant, was made executor and trustee of the entire estate, with full power to sell and dispose of the same. As guardian of the children he was invested with full power to assume their custody and education, to the exclusion of the mother. On the 30th of October, 1865, his widow married Mr. C. J. Oaks. On the 4th of November following, the last-named sailed hence for Europe on a pleasure trip, taking with them the three children. It is stated that Mrs. Oaks was induced to go to Europe with the children by the Steinways; they then being ignorant of her marriage with Oaks. Upon their arrival in Brunswick, Germany, William Steinway, the defendant herein, assumed the powers expressed in the will in regard to the custody and education of the children, and directed his agent and attorney, Koch, to take charge of them. Their mother then returned to New-York, and matters thus remained until about the 1st of May last, when she consulted Mr. J. N. Piper as her counsel, and by him she was advised that the provisions of the will appointing the testamentary guardian were void, and this suit was thereupon instituted. The trial was continued from May to August last, when a decree was entered declaring that those provisions of the will are illegal and void, and awarding to the plaintiff, Mrs. Oaks, the custody of the children. Many important questions were raised during the progress of the trial. One of the most interesting was the question of jurisdiction and the power of the State Court to reach out its arms into a foreign country and deliver to the mother her children then held by a foreign officer. The form of the decree and the mode of inforcing it were, however, all decided in favor of the plaintiff.

The decree having been duly entered, the plaintiff with her counsel, Mr. J. N. Piper, sailed at once for Europe to try the efficacy of the decree in securing the possession of her children. Suffice it to say that the mother has been successful. She arrived at this port yesterday in the steamer *Hammonia*, accompanied by her counsel and her three children, Lilian, Anne and Clarissa, aged respectively 7, 6 and 4 years.

UNITED STATES COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of the Kerosene Oil Company, Bankrupt—BENEDICT, J.—Nov. 18, 1868.—This is a proceeding in bankruptcy arising upon the petition of Charles Jones, assignee in bankruptcy, wherein he prays that a certain mortgage upon the real estate of the bankrupt, which has been assigned to him, and of which he has possession as assignee in bankruptcy, may be declared void, and that said real estate may be sold by said assignee under the order and decree of the Court, and the proceeds distributed according to law, and also that the holders of said mortgage, who, by an action commenced in a State Court, after the mortgage had been adjudged bankrupt, and after the assignee had entered into possession of the property, under the assignment in bankruptcy, are seeking to foreclose the mortgage and to have a receiver of the property appointed by the State Court, may be restrained from further proceedings in said action.

The mortgagees having appeared in obedience to an order to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted at the outset, have called the attention of the Court to the question of the regularity of the proceedings to obtain the relief here sought by petition in the bankrupt proceeding, instead of by bill in equity, and also to the question of jurisdiction of this Court to stay proceedings in a State Court.

These two questions, which have been to a certain extent argued before me as preliminary to an order directing the mortgagees to answer the petition in terms, I do not propose to fully decide upon a mere suggestion. My present opinion, however, is that the proceeding by petition—certainly so far as it prays for an injunction to stay the parties from proceeding in the State Court, and obtaining there the appointment of a receiver of this property—is regular. The practice in proceedings in bankruptcy, where not controlled by the statutes and rules of the Supreme Court, must be prescribed by the District Court sitting in bankruptcy. I find nothing in the statute or the rules which requires proceedings in bankruptcy to be by bill, and see no reason why the proceeding by petition is not a proper method to obtain the relief here sought. It would seem that the examination into the validity and amount of claims, made upon the property of the bankrupt, and the direction as to the sale of the property and disposition of the proceeds, constitute part of the case in bankruptcy, and may all be adjudged in the prompt and convenient method of a proceeding in petition. (The Chemung Bank vs. Judson, 8 N. Y., p. 225.) That staying proceedings to remove the property from the possession of the assignee to the possession of a receiver of a State Court is part of the bankruptcy proceeding seems clear, and it is sufficient to maintain the petition if any part of the relief prayed for be thus obtained. In so far as this petition prays for an injunction, it does not differ from many other petitions which have been adjudicated upon in this and in other District Courts. Upon the question of the jurisdiction of this Court to issue the injunction prayed for, it is my opinion that this Court sitting in bankruptcy has jurisdiction to restrain parties who are proceeding in a State Court by action commenced after the adjudication of bankruptcy to enforce a mortgage upon property in the possession of the assignee under the bankrupt proceedings, which the assignee claims is void and constitutes no incumbrance upon the land, and who are seeking, by means of the appointment of a receiver in the State Court, to withdraw from the possession and control of this Court property which is in the custody of its officer, and in process of distribution as part of the bankrupt's estate.

I am further of the opinion that the facts set forth in this petition make out a case requiring the interposition of this Court by its injunction, and that the stay heretofore granted should be continued until the hearing and determination of the issue which the petition seeks to raise.

There will therefore be an order continuing the stay, and directing that an answer to the petition be filed within ten days.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

The United States vs. Joseph Moore and Michael Kennedy.—In this case the defendants are charged with having dealt in fraudulent naturalization papers during the recent election. Examinations were waived in both cases, and the accused gave bail respectively in the sum of $5,000 and $2,000 to answer.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

MODIFICATION OF THE RECEIVERSHIP ORDER IN THE MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY SUIT.

Before Judge G. G. Barnard.

Aaron S. Bright vs. The Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company et al.—Judge BARNARD, on Thursday morning, handed the following important order to one of his officers, with express instructions to have the same published in the *Transcript*, and to give notice to the attorneys and counsel interested. The order sufficiently explains itself:

On the 24th day of August last, an order was granted by me at Special Term, appointing a Receiver in the above cause, and a motion has been made by the Company to set aside the order, or that failing, to modify it. I think certain portions of the order must be modified, to wit: That portion giving the direction and superintendence of the railroad and property described in the mortgages and trust deeds, to the Receiver; also that portion requiring the defendants to deliver over to the Receiver the road; also that portion authorizing him to manage, control and operate the road; also that portion requiring the defendants to deliver over to the Receiver the road, also that portion directing the Receiver to pay the liens on the road, or to make payments to the sinking fund, or to fund sufficient to pay principal and interest. In other respects the order is to stand. This will leave the Receiver with the general and ordinary powers of receivers in like cases, and he will be authorized and it will be his duty to take possession of the Company's property, goods and effects within the State, and to hold the same subject to the further order and direction of the Court. The order to be settled before me on two day's notice. The defendants to be at liberty to renew the motion before me on such papers as they may desire to serve within ten days after the settlement and service of the order.

F. N. Bangs, for defendants; Ira Shafer, for plaintiff and receiver.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 19.

Before Judge Sutherland.

TRADE MARKS—IS A BUSINESS SIGN SUCH WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE LAW?

L. D. Fredricks vs. John O'Neil.—Mr. FREDRICKS, the Broadway photographer, commenced an action in the Supreme Court against John O'Neil, to restrain him from using the name of Fredricks & Co. over his photographic establishment in Broadway. Mr. Fredricks claims that his father, C. D. Fredricks, some years ago, started him in business with the express understanding and agreement that when he withdrew from it he should withdraw the name; that L. D. Fredricks took in O'Neil, and afterward another person, as copartners, and under his agreement desires to withdraw the name, to which the new firm, he claims, is no longer entitled. The defence claim that Fredricks and O'Neil together built up the business, giving value to the name of Fredricks & Co., and that when L. D. Fredricks ultimately sold out he sold out the good-will and all the property of the firm, and that the right to use the name as a trade mark passed with it.

Judge SUTHERLAND said he did not think that the sale of a good-will passed the right to use a name, but reserved his decision.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

There were no trials yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge BARNARD being busily engaged in the Erie case. The Grand Jury presented a number of indictments against various persons, for burglaries, robberies, larcenies, &c., which were all ordered to the General Sessions for trial. The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Ingraham, J. F. Barnard and Mullin.

Appleby vs. The Fireman's Insurance Company; judgment affirmed with costs.

Gibbons L. Kelly et al. vs. The Second National Bank of Erie; judgment ordered for the plaintiffs on the verdict. Opinion by Ingraham J.

Charles D. Hubbard vs. Edward Matthews et al.; judgment affirmed with costs.

Charles W. Whitlock vs. Benjamin R. Winthrop; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Cardozo.

Andrew Lowden, administrator of Joseph Lowden, deceased, vs. Mary Ann Lowden, Administratrix of Robert Lowden, deceased; complaint dismissed with costs.

By Judge Sutherland.

John A. Butler et al. vs. Charles F. Livermore et al.; judgment for the defendants, dismissing the complaint, but, under the circumstances, without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 19.

By Judge Sutherland.

E. A. Fanton, &c., vs. Groh et al.; motions denied without costs to either party.

Lehmaier vs. Leberman; motion granted.

Ivison vs. McElligott et al.; order granted.

Huckley vs. Merritt et al.; order settled.

Mearx vs. Mearx; order settled.

Gilman vs. Healy; motion denied without costs to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 19.

By Judge Barbour.

Wm. Witters vs. Geo. K. Chase; motion for judgment granted.

Manuel Rodriques vs. Nicholas Lorenzo; motion granted.

Matilda C. Brown vs. John E. Dana; motion granted.

Adolph H. Lazare vs. Louis L. Todd et al.; motion granted.

John Cocks vs. Wm. C. Rhinelander et al.; motion granted.

Abraham Krasker et al. vs. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company; motion granted.

Sally Levy vs. Chas. J. Berth; motion directing the payment of money granted.

Adolph F. Vocgelee vs. Henry F. Verhmen; motion denied with $10 costs.

Hiram B. Miles vs. Eliza L. Wood et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Garvin.

The Bank of North America vs. Russell Dart et al.; motion for commission granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, two cases were tried and disposed of as follows:

John Wallace, aged 18 years, and Michael Connors, a year older, were charged with stealing a full set of truck harness, valued at $138, from the stable of Jas. McComb, at No. 64 Horatio-street, on the night of the 23d ult. The stolen property was placed in two bags, which were left, the next morning, in the store of Thos. McQuades, No. 34 Tenth-avenue, where they were found by an officer and taken away. The prisoners pleaded guilty and were remanded until Tuesday next for sentence.

Charles Jacobs and Henry Jacobs, brothers, aged respectively 23 and 14 years, were arraigned for burglary. They were charged with having forcibly entered the printing office of Wm. E. Chapin, on the third floor of No. 14 Ann-street, on the night of the 25th of October, whence they stole $25 worth of blank printing cards. There were mitigating circumstances connected with the case, and the Court resolved to be merciful. Charles was therefore discharged under suspended sentence, and Henry was unconditionally released.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Leonard G. Klinck vs. Gardner R. Colby, George Hughes, Alfred Becar et al.—Action for libel and malicious prosecution against sixty New-York merchants.—This action was brought in the Supreme Court for malicious prosecution and libel. The plaintiff claimed $30,000 damages for the former, and $10,000 for the latter. His complaint alleges that the defendants maliciously arrested him on the charge of conspiracy with Folger and Tibbs to defraud them, and that they libeled him by signing their names to a document which reiterated a similar charge. A decision has just been rendered by Justice GILBERT. On the trial the plaintiff's action for malicious prosecution was dismissed, and he was also non-suited as to the libel, as to all the defendants except eight. As to those eight, a verdict for $5,000 damages was taken, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question reserved, which question was whether the alleged libel was a privileged communication. The Court decided that it was a privileged communication, and the suit was dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Tappan.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Charles Hammerberg vs. Daniel Jones, William Gear and Patrick McLaughlin.—In this action the plaintiff sued the defendants for $500 damages alleged to have been caused by an assault committed upon him by them on the 17th of August, 1867. The complaint set forth that the assault had been committed by fists, a club and a pistol. The defendants in the case are members of the Police force, and the alleged assault was committed at Canarsie. It appears that some disturbance had occurred at this place on the night of the 15th of August, and the officers were sent down to preserve order.

On the morning of the 17th the defendants went out in a row-boat, and on returning, the defendant Jones was subjected to abuse from the plaintiff as to the use of the boat. Threats having been made by Hammerberg that he would throw Jones into the water, the latter struck him in the eye, and so committed the assault which is the ground of the action. Considerable evidence was given on both sides, the defendants being examined and testifying to the blow from Jones, but denying the production of either clubs or pistols.

After the summing up of counsel the jury retired, and up to the present time had not returned a verdict.

Ex-Judge Moore for plaintiff; Judge Troy for the defendants.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, Jos. F. Barnard, and Mullen, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
141—Edson vs. Am. Bank Note Co.	153—Bernhard vs. Wenmann et al.
142—Holmes vs. Heath et al.	154—Stoto vs. Oswood et al.
143—Claflin et al. vs. Ball et al.	155—Hutchinson vs. Allen.
144—Duhring et al. vs. Ball et al.	156—Edsall et al. vs. Camden and Amboy R. R. and T. Co.
145—Davis et al. vs. Ball et al.	157—Bernhard et al. vs. Wenmann et al.
146—Taylor, &c., vs. Quicksilver Mining Co.	158—Lahens et al. vs. Dupasseur et al.
148—Van Evne et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	159—Bk. of New-Orleans vs. Brander, Jr., et al.
149—Huggins vs. Bien et al.	160—Same vs. Same.
150—Tyler vs. Ford et al.	161—Same vs. Same.
151—Elliott vs. Wood.	
152—Fisk vs. Bailey.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Business and Civil Calendars.—Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
4473—Pratt vs. Fidelity Ins. Co.	5071—Whitehouse vs. Hebbard.
4823—Leverett vs. Elliott et al.	5097—Cook et al. vs. Calkins et al.
5031—U. S. Blasting Oil Co. vs. Sullivan et al.	5267—Hewes et al. vs. Bernet et al.
5483—Sullinger vs. Ketcham	5271—Dickenson vs. Montgomery et al.
5593—Worthington vs. Kelsch et al.	5277—Pursell vs. Hanford.
5611—Spingam et al vs. Posner et al.	5289—Starbuck vs. Durand et al.
1369—Reid et al. vs. Stewart.	5297—National City Bank vs. Doherty.
1714—Burton vs. Isaac et al.	5307—Howell vs. Reed.
1921—Conner et al. vs. Richert.	5313—Tomlinson, Demarest Co. vs. Healy.
2235—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.	5337—Van Rensselaer et al. vs. Shute et al.
2465—Hill vs. Am. and Mex. Silver Mining Co.	5425—Spies vs. McCarten.
2467—Willard vs. Am. and Mex. Silver Mining Co.	5427—Forbes et al. vs. McGrath & Co.
3333—Thurman vs. Reed.	5453—Brown vs. Slatteny.
3367—Pond et al. vs. Tilton.	5491—Marie et al. vs. Baron.
3689—Lyon vs. Chase.	5495—Kobbe et al. vs. Wolfe et al.
3787—Gans et al. vs. Kaufman.	5497—Wilmerding et al. vs. Wolfe et al.
3809—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Koop et al.	5499—Avery vs. Barton et al.
4003—Hopkins vs. Mockler.	5503—Salzmger vs. Sussman, impl'd.
4025—Garside vs. Caldwell et al.	5529—O'Reilly vs. Schultz.
4049—Levy vs. Moore.	5531—Marbie vs. Stafford.
4055—Tradesmen's National Bank of New-Haven vs. Farrar.	5535—Tomburn vs. Seymour et al.
4089—Home Ins. Co. of New-Haven vs. Roberts.	5577—Libas vs. Newland.
4221—Pendergast, Executor, &c. vs. Davenport.	5585—Hart vs. Conary et al.
4259—Chapman State Co. vs. Cook et al.	5619—Landsberg vs. Crawford et al.
4283—Disosway et al. vs. Barrett et al.	5621—Townsend et al. vs. De Lavalette.
4313—McDaniels vs. Bevins.	5653—Cont. Nat. Bank vs. Collins.
4517—Febel vs. National Express Co.	5655—Rodman vs. Johnson
4551—Zackendorf vs. Hersch	5657—Nolan vs. Meyer et al.
4649—Davis vs. McKillery et al.	5659—Ruppell vs. Meyer et al.
4753—Burton vs. Oakley.	5661—Horney vs. Meyer et al.
4777—McGrath et al. vs. Youngs.	5677—Francis vs. Chase et al.
4799—Abbot, Receiver, &c., vs. Walsh et al.	5681—Wilcox vs. Bolam et al.
4804—Fields vs. Devlin et al.	5683—Tweddle et al. vs. Schaefer.
4807—Thurber et al. vs. Little.	5721—Henry vs. Leviger.
4809—Johnson vs. At. Mail Steamship Co.	5803—Tremper et al. vs. Murray & Co.
4813—Adler et al. vs. Rosenbaud.	5809—Taylor vs. Goodwin.
4815—Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Co. vs. Newbrough.	5811—Coggswell vs. N. Y. & Ione Silver Min. Co.
4849—Hancock vs. Gomez et al.	5823—Thomas vs. Ballard.
4969—Wheeler, Assignee, &c., vs. Teah.	5825—Baldwin vs. Stitt.
4985—Reed vs. Saunders et al.	5827—Cutler vs. Wetzel et al.
4987—Cressy vs. Adams.	5829—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Bayne et al.
5013—Haughwout vs. Gay.	5843—Pattison vs. Hurd.
5029—Kellogg vs. Humaston.	5863—Parsons vs. Salem et al.
5037—Hyams vs. Saunger et al.	5869—Uhe vs. Schlesinger.
5055—Shephard vs. Kish.	5875—Nickerson vs. Brett.
	5879—Boyle et al. vs. Lynch.
	5891—Werner vs. Deveraux
	5895—Sherwood vs. Croft et al.
	5907—Cheeseman vs. Bendall et al.
	5933—Claflin vs. Yanch.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrer.

No. 127—Sturgis vs. Tuberlein.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
33—Brett et al. vs. Van Aredale et al.	218—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Babcock et al.
90—Steward vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	221—Connelly et al. vs. West Side & Yonkers Patent Co.
138—Johnson vs. Altmeyer et al.	227—Wheeler vs. Wheeler et al.
142—Claflin et al. vs. Christie et al.	269—Henry, Executrix, vs. People.
245—Lockwood vs. Manice et al.	274—Van Riper et al. vs. Reed.
261—Benner vs. Schneider et al.	272—Burk, Ex'r, vs. Crowell, Executrix, et al.
277—Goodyear vs. Destony et al.	276—Bruce, Surveyor, et al. vs. La Farge et al.
281—Arnold et al. vs. Dovell et al.	288—Hinckley vs. Walsh, Executor, et al.
292—Sagomarsino vs. Sagomarsino.	295—Davis vs. Kent et al.
303—Schmitt vs. Hoffman.	305—Craft vs. Munger et al.
384—Stebbins vs. Odell.	308—Guimaraes vs. Jennings et al.
132—Murphy vs. Duncan.	309—Howell, Jr., et al. vs. Hoagland et al.
135—Keeler, Assignee, vs. Keeler.	310—Kirtland et al. vs. Schanck et al.
161—Hudson vs. Berrand.	319—Crowley et al. vs. McKnight.
179—Goldman vs. Mechrbuch et al.	323—Smith et al. vs. Munger et al.
180—Sainter vs. Neasbaum.	329—Walsh vs. Kennedy.
205—Middlefield F. & Building Stone Co. vs. Dayton et al.	310—Taylor vs. Taylor.
206—Oppenheimer vs. Bohlm et al.	34—Harris vs. Turner.
214—Lyon vs. De Comeau et al.	62—Clark vs. Ross et al.
	368—Engeman vs. Cusack et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
50—Teller vs. Fowler.	69—Hamburg Am. Packet Co. vs. Gunther.
59—Davison vs. Price.	81—Vandewater vs. Rec'rs. of Col. Marine Ins. Co.
60—Heith vs. Bk. of North Carolina.	82—Krohn vs. Oechs.
62— ——— vs. ———.	
121— ——— vs. ———.	

Call No. 123— ——— vs. ———.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
267—Reilly, Sr., admr., vs. Banks.	357—Commiss'ers of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Company.
275—Tallman vs. Murray.	433—Schleestein vs. Steinhard.
317—Solomon, by guardian, vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	255—Stechler vs. Callaghan.
517—O'Connell vs. Lane.	299—Eagleson vs. Matthews.
229—Gast vs. Nathan.	483—McCarty vs. O'Donnell.
380—Ulman vs. Jacobs et al.	——Rankin vs. Van Loon.
	423—Frayne vs. Beatty.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
452—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	580—Burns vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
558—Mountain vs. Patterson.	582—Belt et al. vs. Boehm.
426—Thomann by guardian, vs. George et al.	564—Morse et al. vs. Mortly.
502—Mayhew vs. Novelty Iron Works.	568—Berg et al. vs. Loewenberg.
462—Sheppard vs. Brooks.	570—Friedlander vs. Stroh.
754—Paddon vs. Union Ferry Co.	572—Konbertz vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
504—Barnes vs. Eagleson.	574—Stoessel vs. Lorentz et al.
	576—Godfrey vs. Thompson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

One hour causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1712—Robinson vs. Ward.	1659—Harrison et al. vs. Patten.
2086—Bauer et al. vs. Apffel.	2063—Van Buren vs. DeVoe.
2480—Ransom vs. Ely.	2080—Elkins et al. vs. Voseman.
2479—Schellenberg vs. Reppes, Imp'd.	2244—Ferrault vs. Brown.
1634—Buren vs. Whittaker.	2156—Hatch vs. Leherniah.
2339—Heitsich vs. Frankenstein.	2182—Smith vs. Lovell.
1880—Hughes vs. Gamble.	1916—Horspool vs. Tate.
2425—Logan et al. vs. Ranous et al.	402—Hyman vs. Franklin.
2466—National Park Bank vs. Place.	2057—Parker vs. Callaghan.
	1401—Layton vs. France.
	1402—Same vs. Same.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No calendar. Case unfinished.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
——Baker vs. Lewis.	——Same vs. Same.
——Urme vs. Lichenstein.	——Same vs. Same.
——Park vs. Holliday.	——Same vs. Same.
——Herman vs. Koltz.	——Same vs. Same.
718—Westfeld vs. Suddensurek.	——Same vs. Peters.
——Sarat vs. Marks.	839—Moynah vs. Moore.
830—Larken vs. Valentine.	——Same vs. Same.
831—Johnson vs. Sylvester.	840—Watson vs. O'Brien.
832—Cosgrove vs. Woodruff.	840½—Lalancey vs. Simonson.
——Horton vs. Davies.	841—Whiting vs. Conlon.
——Kanner vs. Anglin.	842—Schrymser vs. Paudling.
——Hayes vs. Prescot.	
——Heisenbuttel vs. Oberglock.	843—Appel vs. Dilger.
——Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Stone.	844—Dunn vs. Johnson.
——Same vs. Same.	845—Masker vs. Bransdorf.
	846—Huberner vs. Isaacs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 19, 1868.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62 ....s3	113½	300	Canton Co.	47½
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	107½	60	Pac. Mail	115
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65 c	107¾	100	do.	115½
80,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110	300	Merch. Un. Ex.	20½
18,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67 ....s3	110¼	23	do......2d call	20½
120,000	do.	110½	100	N. Y. Cen.	121½
200,000	do b15	110½	60	do....bet. call	122
18,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40, C.	105	100	Erie	47
5,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. L. R., bet. call	109¾	100	do.	46½
9,000	Va. St. 6s, ex-c.	54½	130	do.........c	58
1,000	do.	55	2000	do.	55½
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c., bet. call	69½	100	do........s3	44
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new. 2d call	68½	1400	do.	45½
15,000	N. Car. St. 6s	66	500	do.	46
4,000	N. Car. 6s, new	64½	600	do.........c	57
10,000	do......2d call	64½	200	do.........c	57½
4,000	Missouri St. 6s	90	25	do.........c	54
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. B.	114	20	do....2d call.c	53
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	90	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
1,000	do.	89¾	100	do.	83½
4,000	Tol. & W. 2 M.	82	94	Erie Pf.	64
3,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d	93½	20	Reading	97½
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	93	22	do.	97¾
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	88½	100	do........s30	97½
3,000	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100½	300	do.	97½
10,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st	74	100	do......2d call	97½
1,000	West. U. Tel., 7s, Bds.	89	100	Ill. Cen.	141
4,000	St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds.	86½	400	Clev. & Pitts.	84½
8	Bank of Commerce	122½	10	C. C. Cin. & I.	75½
20	Merchants' Bank	125	300	do.	75
200	Cum. Coal Pf.	39	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86
20	do....bet. call	41	400	Clev. & Tol.	99
			50	Lake Shore	97
			1800	Mil. & St. P.	68
			100	T., W. & W.	56½
			116	N. J. Cen.	119
			300	P., Ft. W. & C.	108
			150	Chi. & Alton	138½
			400	Ohio & Miss.	30½
			10	Chi. & R. I.	104½
			200	H. & St. J. Pf.	87

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$45,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113½	1100	N. Y. Central	124½
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114½	200	do.	124½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110	1100	do.	124½
1,000	do.	109½	100	do.	124½
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	110	300	Erie	46
5,300	do......small	109½	28	do.	44
4,300	do.	105½	100	Erie Pf.	64
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105	100	do.	63
53,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67	110¼	100	Hudson R.	123
100,000	do.	110½	100	do.	124
10,000	do.	110½	400	Reading	98
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110½	300	do.	98½
70,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new bet. call	68	200	Clev. & Pitts.	85
60,000	do.	67½	20	Ill. Central	141
10,000	Mar. Trust. 10s, Ctfs.........b30	60	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86
100	Mechanics' Bank	130	200	Clev. & Tol.	99
100	Pacific Mail	115	550	Chi., & R. I.	106
50	do.	115½	300	Mil. & S. P.	67
100	Canton Co.	47	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82
200	do.	47½	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	108½
300	Mich. So. & N. I.	83½	50	do.	108½
			100	T., W. & W.	57
			100	Ohio & Miss.	30½
			100	do.	30½
			100	N. J. Cen. bet. call	118½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Merch. U. Ex.	21	100	Mil. & St. P.	68½
500	Mariposa Pf.	20½	100	do.	68½
200	N. Y. Cen.	121½	600	do.	68
200	do.........c	121½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
1500	Erie	47½	100	do.	83½
1100	do.	48	200	do.........c	83½
1600	do.........s6	58½	800	P., Ft. W. & C.	108½
800	do.........c	58	200	Ohio & Miss.	30½
400	do.	47½	100	do........s3	30½
300	do.........c	57½	200	do........b10	30½
100	Hudson R.	123	600	Chi., R. I. & P.	105½
800	Reading	97½	100	do.........b4	105½
400	do.	97½	500	do.........s6	106
200	do.........c	97½	200	do.........c	105½
100	T., W. & W.........b3	57	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	85½
100	Mich. So. & N. I.	83½	300	do.	85½
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	84½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68½	100	West. U. T.	36½
50	Pacific Mail	115½	200	N. Y. Cen.	123½
200	do.	115	300	do.	123½
100	Mer. U. Ex.	20½	600	do.	123½
600	Erie.........c	57	600	Reading	97½
800	do.........c	56½	800	do.	98
400	do.........c	56½	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	108
800	do.	46½	100	Mil. & St. P.	67
1100	do.	46½	100	do.	67½
200	do.........c	56	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83
800	do.	46½	200	do.	82½
1200	do.	47	500	do.	82½
300	do.........c	57½	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	83½
400	do.........c	58	200	Clev. & Pitts.	85
800	do.........c	58½	1200	Chi., R. I. & P.	106
1300	do.........c	59	200	Clev. & Tol.	99½
300	do.........c	59½	200	Chi. & N. W.	84½
100	do.........c	60	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	86½
200	do.........c	59½			

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

$5,000	T. St. 6s, new	68	100	West. U. T.	36½
1250	N. Y. Cen.	125	300	Pac. Mail	115
200	do.	124½	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	108½
200	do.........b3	124½	500	do.	108½
200	do.........s30	124	600	do.	108½
100	do.	125½	500	Mich. So. & N. I.	84
200	do.	125½	300	do.	84½
1100	Erie	45	500	Ohio & Miss.	30½
200	do.	45½	200	do.	30½
100	do.	45½	200	do.........b30	30½
200	do.	45½	400	Clev. & Pitts.	85½
200	Reading	98½	200	Clev. & Tol.	99½
400	do.........b3	98½	2200	Chi., R. I. & P.	106½
500	do.	98½	1300	Chi. & N. W.	86½
400	do.	98½	800	do.	86½
100	T., W. & W.	56½	200	do.........b3	86½
100	Mil. & St. P.	68	200	do.........b3	86½
200	do.	67	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87½
200	do.	66½	300	do.	87
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81½	1000	do.........b10	87
100	do.	81½	100	do.........b3	87½
600	do.	82			

THURSDAY, Nov. 19, P. M.

The sales of Gold opened with some firmness this morning, and for an hour or two the Cash Gold appeared to be in request, to make good the morning clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank. A small consideration for its use until Friday was paid. At a later hour the Brokers who had Gold over paid 5@6 ℘ cent. per annum interest to carry their balances. The sales were at 135¼@134¾@134½@134¾ ℘ cent. The business of the day was not very important, and the market left off easier than it opened. The Treasury has been a moderate seller for two or three days past, at private sale, in the open market, and next week will sell $3,000,000, or half a million per day from Monday, Nov. 23, to Saturday, Nov. 28 inclusive, to the highest bidders, under sealed proposals, to be opened at 12 o'clock noon each day. An official notice on the subject will appear in another column of our paper. These sales will be made under certain reservations: first, as against combinations which may seem to aim at lower rates for the Government than the state of the market would justify, and secondly, as against any undue advantage which may be taken of the Money market because of the receipt of three or four millions of Currency into the Treasury for Gold. In other respects the sales will be conducted as they were some weeks ago, with the change from $300,000 per day to $500,000 per day, which the present large surplus in the Treasury will amply justify, while the Currency proceeds will be acceptable for the current disbursements of the Government.

The Foreign Exchanges were again on the advance to-day, the rates being strengthened by the advance of Interest at the Bank of England from 2 ℘ cent., at which it had stood for sixteen months, to 2½ ℘ cent. The present change has been induced by the recent introduction to the London market of enormous new loans for the Russian Railways, (with the Imperial guarantee,) and other new Foreign Loans, which have multiplied so rapidly as to produce a drain of Gold from the Bank to an amount more than equal to the constant receipts from Australia and other quarters. The terms for 60 day Bills on London are 109¼@109½; Short Sight, 110@110¼ ℘ cent. The business is not yet large at the increased terms, but the leading drawers are firm in their demands.

The market for Money is steady at 6@7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, on call, and 7 to 10 ℘ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short date.

The Public Funds keep firm, and a further slight advance on most of the 5-20s was made to-day, and with very moderate offerings on the part of sellers. There was very little done in the Border State Bonds; the prices steady.

The great excitement on the Stock Exchange was in Erie Common Stock. The extraordinary Court proceedings of yesterday, under which Mr. JAY GOULD in his double relation of President and Receiver is authorized to buy in and retire for account of the Company 200,000 shares (of the nominal value of *twenty million of dollars*) of the recently overissued Stock, gave strength to the rumor of last night of an intended close *corner* to-day, and from 9 o'clock A. M. to about 2:15 P. M. the largest differences known to the Exchange for several years were made as between Stock for cash delivery to-day and Stock for delivery on Friday or Saturday. Most of the differences were made between to-day and to-morrow. At one moment they were as much as 13@14 ℘ cent.; then 10@9 ℘ cent.; again 12@13; succeeded by 8@10 ℘ cent., and finally, after 2:15 P. M., only 1@2 ℘ cent. The Cash sales ranged 60@61@59@57½@56@54½@56@58@60@50@43@45 ℘ cent. The sales for delivery to-morrow, 59@50@47@46@45@44@42 ℘ cent. The excitement died away in the afternoon, when it was found that all the deliveries of the day had been made without a single default, and a pretty large amount, in the aggregate, of outside Stock, in parcels of from 100 to 500 to 1,000 shares had been brought into the Street to take advantage of the heavy differences made for the Cash Stocks. At the close of the day the sales were all made for Friday's delivery at about 45 ℘ cent; a few transactions at 1@2 ℘ cent. less for Saturday. The last apparent purchases about 2 o'clock P. M., for Cash, said to amount to over 20,000 shares, could be traced to Street account, and the inference, as the price almost instantly fell to 50 ℘ cent., was that the operation was in the way of some *pro forma* settlement, either to make a price at which the Stock is to be charged up, to the Company, under Judge BARNARD's extraordinary order, or else to close a short account under a private agreement.

The other New-York and Western Roads were comparatively quiet through the forenoon. There was an exceptional firmness in New-York Central, with sales at 122¾@121¾@122½@123¼ ℘ cent., and this was followed after 2 o'clock by a very large inquiry for the Stock and a further rapid advance to 124½@125½@126@127@126½ ℘ cent. There was a rumor current that the Erie party had procured an order from Judge BARNARD upon the Central Company to reopen their transfer books, recently closed for the annual election in December, that the Stock to be voted upon may pass into new names for the control of the election. In other words, that GOULD and FISK are about to turn VANDERBILT out of his own Road with the help of Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court! Although the rumor was too absurd for general belief, it had the effect, in connexion with the scarcity of the Cash Stock reduced for several days past, and also with reference to the late heavy fall from 132 to 117@114½ ℘ cent., to impart great activity to the dealings and a very confident belief in an early return to old prices. Something of the same feeling shown later in the day in Chicago and Rock Island and Philadelphia and Reading, and also in the two Northwest Stocks, both of which, it is stated, will pay a half yearly five ℘ cent dividend in December.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Gold and Foreign Exchange markets closed quiet. Money easy. The Public Funds decidedly firm. The Railways generally on the advance, and the new speculation becoming quite general over the New-York, Reading and Western Roads:

	Wed'sday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	105	105
United States 5-20s of 1862	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1867	110½	110½
American Gold Coin	134½	134½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	69½	68
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	55
Missouri Bonds	89½	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	65	65
New-York Central	122	127½
Erie Railway	57½	45
Reading Railway	98	98½
Chicago and Rock Island	105½	106½
Northwest Common	84½	85½
Northwest Preferred	86	87
Michigan Southern	83½	84½
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108	108½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84½	86½
Pacific Mail Company	115½	115½
St. Paul Preferred	84	82½
St. Paul Common	68½	67
Toledo and Wabash	56½	57

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	113½	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	110
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1881	114½	5-20 reg., 1867	110½
5-20 reg., 1862	109	5-20 coup., 1867	110½
5-20 $50 & 1,000, 1862	110	5-20 reg., 1868	110½
5-20 reg., 1864	107½	5-20 coup., 1868	110½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107½	10-40 reg.	105
5-20 reg., 1865	107½	10-40 500 & 1,000	105
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107½	6s Currency	98½
5-20 reg., '65, n. iss.	108½		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	109½	N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	98
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109½	Tenn. 6 ℘ c., ex c.	68½
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	100½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	68
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Virginia 6s, ex c.	54½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Virginia 6 ℘ c. n. bds.	54
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	101½	N. C. 6s, new bonds	64½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	101½	Missouri 6s	90
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	90
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Connecticut 6s	99
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	Ocean	107
Mechanics'	132	American Exchange	110
Union	118	Hanover	115
America	145	Central National	110
Seventh Ward	115	Fourth National	104½
Commerce	122½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	88	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	118	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	118	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82
Erie 1st M. ext.	101	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	74
Erie 7s 3d ind., 1883	91½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	100
Erie 7s 5th ind., 1888	92½	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69-'70	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	101½	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	94
Harlem 1st M.	99	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	114	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	112	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	80	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	99
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	87	Chi. & Alton inc.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Int. bd's	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	101½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. con.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	96
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Ex'n bds	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Con. 7 ℘ cent 1st M. bds.	89½	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87
Han. and St. Jo. L. G.	102½	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	74

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,112,680 20; total payments, $2,174,732 19; total balance, $84,540,007 21. The receipts include for Customs, $398,000; for Gold Notes, $552,000.

The receipts of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Road for October ware:

Freight	$49,500 30
Passengers	19,042 70
Mails and rents	687 50
Total	$69,230 50

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool Produce Circular, of Nov. 6, remark as follows:

"The supplies of English Wheat at our country markets continue on a moderate scale, but the demand being slow, prices are quoted 6d. to 1s. ℘ quarter lower on the week. There are now on the coast for sale 21 cargoes of Wheat and 10 cargoes of Maize, and the following are the sales since our last. Wheat arrived: 5 cargoes of Ghirka@Taganrog at 45s. 6d. to 48s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 3 cargoes of Don Ghirka@Taganrog at 46s. 6d. to 47s. ℘ 492 lbs; 1 cargo of New Cst. Ghirka@Taganrog at 52s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes of Ghirka@Odessa at 50s. 6d. to 51s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo of Ghirka@Yeisk at 46s. 6d ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo of Caspian Ghirka@Taganrog at 50s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 7 cargoes of Marianopoli@Marianopoli at 52s. 6d. to 55s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo of Saratoff@Taganrog at 48s. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo of Kustendje@Kustendje at 46s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo of Danubian@Kustendje at 46s. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo of Saide@Alexandria at 43s. 9d. ℘ 480 lbs. Maize arrived—4 cargoes Galatz@Galatz at 37s. 3d @ 37s. 6d. ℘ 492 lbs.; 10 cargoes Galatz@Sulina at 37s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes Rachova@Sulina at 37s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Moldavian@Sulina at 37s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Moldavian@Galatz at 37s. 6d. ℘ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes Zeisk@Zeisk at 37s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 3 cargoes Odessa@Odessa at 36s.@37s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Bulgarian@Ibrail at 35s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 2 cargoes Bulgarian@Kustendje at 35s. 6d.@36s. 3d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 2 cargoes Danubian@Kustendje at 36s. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Banat@Trieste at 37s. ℘ 480 lbs.; 2 cargoes Danubian@Sulina at 35s. 7½d.@36s. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Wallachian@Sulina at 35s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Wallachian@Kustendje at 36s. ℘ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Wallachian@Galatz at 35s. 10½d. ℘ 480 lbs. Maize on passage: 1 cargo of Galatz@Galatz at 37s. ℘ 492 lbs.; 2,000 qrs. Danubian@Sulina at 37s. ℘ 480 lbs., (duty paid,) per steamer to Liverpool. Maize shipping or to be shipped: 2,300 qrs. of Ibrail@Ibrail at 36s. 3d. ℘ 480 lbs., November shipment; 3,000 qrs. of Danubian@Sulina at 36s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs., November and December shipment; 3,500 qrs. of Danubian@Sulina or Kustendje at 36s. 6d. ℘ 480 lbs., November and December shipment; 2,000 qrs. of Roman@Civita Vecchia at 35s. ℘ 480 lbs., December and January shipment; 22,000 qrs. of Danubian@Danube at 30s. 6d.@31s. ℘ 480 lbs., June and July, 1869, shipment.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

	Wheat, qrs.	Flour, bbls.	Flour, sacks.	I. Corn, qrs.
Imports for week ending 6th inst.	44,981	6,773	804	16,712
Imports from Oct. 1, 1868	70,364	15,661	44,734	34,067
Same time last season	183,546	11,836	15,248	27,749
Estimated stock here on				
June 30, 1868	241,999	34,770	21,129	16,850
Dec. 31, 1867	154,747	54,039	20,484	41,845
June 30, 1867	132,260	10,944	103,613	35,299
Dec. 31, 1866	128,076	3,644	108,937	13,581
June 30, 1866	206,452	10,473	236,532	35,886

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Forsyth-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 75x100	$28,250
Essex-st., w. s., lot No. 24, estate, 25x87.6	11,000
Mitchell-place, n. s., 162 ft. e. of First-av., 1823.10	16,000
Plots No.'s 71 and 80, Dyckman estate	4,650
Plots No.'s 63 and 118, Dyckman estate	3,300
Plot No. 1 4, Dyckman estate	1,700
Plots No.'s 14, 122 and 140, Dyckman estate	12,500
Plot No. 166, Dyckman estate	2,400
New Chambers-st., No. 30; Mott-st., No.'s 19 and 21; Marion-st., No. 6; Park-st., No. 107, and Elm-st., No. 169	nom.
Roosevelt-st., No. 31, 22.4x81 (half part); Cherry-st., w. s., 112.6 ft. n. of Roosevelt-st., 50x 227.9 (half part); Cherry-st., No. 24, 73.4x131.11x31.4x164x18.3 (half part)	23,000
20th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	3,700
23th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	32,500
26th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x98.9	10,000
46th-st., n. e. cor. 2d-av., 25x75	20,500
51st-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	6,900
54th-st., s. e. cor. Lexington-av., 20.5x80	34,000
55th-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 75x100.5	16,500
57th-st., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.5	25,000
76th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x102.2	13,000
81st-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x200	11,900
92d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	1,800
92d-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 10th-av., 201.4x100	20,000
109th-st., n. s., 148.7 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.10x100.11	9,500
123d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100	2,250
126th-st., s. s., 376.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.8x100.5	4,250
128th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x99.11	5,600
130th-st., w. s., 96 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	5,300
Madison-av., w. s., 36.7 ft. s. of 42d-st., irregular	32,500
1st-av., s. w. cor. 45th-st., 70x100.5	11,500
2d-av., e. s., 40.11 ft. s. of 12[illegible]-st., 28x8	10,000
3d-av., w. s., 101.10 ft. n. of 116th-st., 25x100	9,000
3d-av., w. s., 512 ft. n. of 78th-st., 51x100; 78th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 102.2x100	70,000
3d-av., w. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 74th-st., 25.6x100	9,500

Leases.

Catherine-st., No. 119, (store,) 4 yrs. and 5 months, per year	$2,500
Pine-st., No. 7, 3 years, per year	6,560
20th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x92, 21 years, per year	300
10th-av., w. s., between 160th and 161st sts., 5 years, per year	480

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Beaver-st., s. w. s., 50 ft. s. e. of Charles-place, 25x100	$675
Butler-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., 150x126.1 x133x7x30.2x15	1,200
Carroll-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 20x100	5,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 152.6 ft. e. of Smith-st., 17.6x100	8,000
Hall-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Greene-av., 20x100	12,800
Halsey-st., w. s., 220.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6 x100	1,000
Hart-st., s. s., 216.4 ft. w. of Broadway, 40x100	1,280
Herkimer-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 25x 100	650
Hickory-st., n. s., 245.10 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 24.2 x100	5,300
Keap-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 150x100	9,900
Spencer-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	700
Spencer-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	700
Trotter-st., e. s., 240 ft. s. of Green-av., 60x100 (c.)	12,000
Warren-st. and Franklin-av., s. w. cor., 100x100	4,600
Warren-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	3,500
Wolcott-st., s. w. s., 140 ft. n. w. of Van Brunt-st., 25x100	1,200
8th and South 6th sts., s. w. corner, 46.7x100; 1st and South 2d sts., s. e. corner, 37.6x133.10	13,000
10th-st., e. s., 120 ft. n. of South 6th-st., 20x100x185 x100x128x47	nom.
Fulton-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Schenectady-av., 50x100	1,100
Fulton-av., s. s., 360 ft. w. of Troy-av., 20x80	6,000
Grand and Green avs., s. e. corner, ——x——	1,000
Johnson-av. and Philadelphia-place, s. e. corner, 200x100	560
Same corner, 486.4x200.2x477.6x200; Johnson-av. and New-York-place, s. e. corner, 200x100	3,070
Johnson-av. and Cowenhoven-place, n. e. corner, 129.6x56.4x129.11x76.6; Johnson-av. and Cowenhoven-place, s. e. corner, 105.1x50x142.5x267.3; Johnson-av. and Brooklyn-place, s. e. corner, 498.1x200.2x487.2x200; New-York-place, e. s., 100 ft. s. of Johnson-av., 405.9x100.2x397.11x200	6,600
Lafayette-av., s. s., 575 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100	4,350
Lafayette and Vanderbilt avs., n. e. corner, 25x90	27,750
Willoughby and Hamilton avs., n. e. corner, 86.10 x100	18,000
10th-av. and Braxton-st., n. corner, 397x200x180x 100x237	nom.
Lots Nos. 243 to 246, Nos. 281, 282, 287 to 300, 449 to 452, map heirs of G. Martense	3,740
Lots Nos. 329 and 330, Sarah A. Suydam's map	400
Lot No. 383, P. A. Delmonico's map, rear part	nom.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

Jamaica South road, n. s., lot No. 17, Peter Duryea	$2,200

Newtown.

Sixth-av., adjoining Cath. Brogaws	$100

North Hempstead.

Mitchell's store to Lakeville road, w. s., adjoining Schenck, ¼ acre	$550

Foster's Meadow.

Road from Carmans Roeckeis, n. s., adjoining Murdock's, 4 acres	$950

Flushing.

Union road, adjoining Ames', n. s., 7 acres	$3,200

Flushing—Lease Recorded.

College-st., e. s., ½ lot No. 184, with houses, 1 year	$168

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Alyea-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Elizabeth-st., 50x100	$840
Ann-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Elm-st., 25x100	1,000
Hoyt-st., e. s., J. K. Leon's property, 45x105	1,250
New-st., n. s., 39 ft. w. of Newark-st., 19 ft. front	2,500
Prince-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 50 x100	840

Jersey City.

Brunswick and South 2d-sts., n. w. corner, 50x100	$3,000
Morgan-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Washington-st., 50x 100	17,500
Wayne-st., s. s., lot No. 12, block No. 6, Van Vorst map, 25x100	2,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 26.9 x100	3,450
South 3d-st., s. s., 166.8 ft. e. of Erie-st., 16.8x100	2,500
South 3d-st., s. s., 183.4 ft. e. of Erie-st., 16.8x100	2,000
North 5th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 50x100	6,800

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

Jefferson-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of 1st-st., 25x100	$700
Lake-st., e. s., 63.10 ft. n. of Herman-st., 22x72	500
St. Paul's-av., n. s., lot No. 21, Wright's map, 25x100	800

Hudson City.

Bergenwood and Highland avs., n. w. corner, 87.6 x153.9	$4,500
Charles-st., lot No. 118, map of Johnsonville, 25x 100	275
Clinton-av., w. s., 208.6 ft. from South-st., 100x25x 20x77x125	5,400
Scott-st., lot No. 10, block No. 3, Hespe & Weber's map, 25x100	750
South-st., s. s., lots Nos. 207 and 208, West Hoboken Land Association	700

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	25	Barley, bushels	50,062
Flour, bbls.	590	Malt, bushels	600
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.		Pork, bbls.	247
Cornmeal, bags		Cut Meats, pkgs.	102
Wheat, bushels	149,465	Lard, pkgs.	55
Corn, bushels	7,800	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,370
Rye, bushels	7,673	Whisky, bbls.	140
Oats, bushels	97,410	Petroleum, bbls.	456

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at unaltered prices, including Java, 21c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been fairly active, opening in favor of sellers, but closing less buoyantly. Sales, 3,933 bales, (of which 401 bales were to arrive,) including 702 bales to spinners, 511 bales to speculators, and 2,499 bales to shippers, and 221 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 300 bales Middling, February delivery, at 29½c.; and 100 bales low Middling, for January or February delivery, at 29c. ℘ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	21½	21½	21½@22
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb.	22½	22½	22½@23
Low Middling, ℘ lb.	23½	23½	23½@24
Middling, ℘ lb.	24½	24½	24½@25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,238
Receipts last week	24,632
Receipts preceding week	17,055
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	168,064
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	548,576
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	773,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	47,483
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	260,751
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	27,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	458,500
Receipts, same time in 1867	298,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1868	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	171,000
Exports, same time last year	107,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,553,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	191,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	167,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

EGGS—Have been in fair demand at uniform prices. Limed are in heavy supply, and are offered at 30c.@33c., "loss off," with few takers. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 38c.@40c.; State and Pennsylvania, 36c.@38c.; Ordinary Western, 33c.@35c.; Western by express, 35c.@37c.; Canada, 35c.@37c.; Limed, 30c.@33c. per dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are higher, as holders are storing for the Winter and not offering. Cranberries are scarce and firmer. Grapes are working off slowly at nominal prices. Apples, Common, ℘ bbl., $2 50@$3; Apples, Greening, ℘ bbl., $4 50@$5; Apples, Baldwin ℘ bbl., $5@$5 50; Apples, Spitzenberg, ℘ bbl., $4 50@$5; Apples, mixed lots, ℘ bbl., $3@$3 75; Grapes, Isabella, ℘ lb., 5c.@8c.; Grapes, Common, ℘ lb., 3c.@4c.; Grapes, Catawba, ℘ lb., 12c.@15c.; Quinces, ℘ bbl., $8@$12; Cranberries, ℘ bbl., $18@$21. Dried Apples are quiet, with a fair supply offering. Unpeeled Peaches are more inquired for, with prices in favor of holders. Small Fruits and Berries are firmly held for higher rates. New Apples, State, 10c.@11c.; New Apples, Western, 10c.@10½c.; New Apples, southern, 7c.@9c.; New Peaches, prime, 25c.@26c.; Peaches, good, 18c.@22c.; Peaches, common, 12c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 12c.@13c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9½c.; Blackberries, 20c.@22c.; Raspberries, 44c.@46c.; Cherries, pitted, 42c.@45c.; Plums, ℘ lb., 28c.@30c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand to-day at somewhat steadier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,450 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6 90; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 40@$6 90; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 90@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7 50 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 40@$6 00
Extra State	6 40@ 9 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 25@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 50@11 50
Extra Genesee	7 90@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri	9 15@15 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $7 50@$8 65 for poor to fair, and $8 65@$15 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour rules dull and heavy; sales have been reported of 175 sacks at $6 75@$12 50 as extremes for old and new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $5 90@$8 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive and depressed at $5 10@$5 75 for Western; $5 45@$5 50 for Jersey; $5 40@$5 90 for City; $5 75 for Fairfax, and $5 90@$6 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is salable and steady at $4 25@$4 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand to-day opening more firmly but closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 67,500 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; White Western at $2 30@$2 50; Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $1 75@$2 01; No. 1 Spring at $1 62½; No. 2 Spring at $1 50@$1 52, and White California at $2 35@$2 40 ℘ bushel. Corn has been quoted about steady on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 65,000 bushels at $1 07@$1 13 for unsound and damp; $1 13@$1 15½ for sound Mixed Western; 95c.@$1 10 for New White and Yellow, ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Rye. Barley has been quiet at from $2 15@$2 30 for foreign, ℘ bushel; sales 5,500 bushels. Of Barley Malt 1,550 bushels changed hands at $2 20@$2 25 ℘ bushel. Oats have attracted more attention at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 76,500 bushels Western at 71c., in store and afloat, ℘ bushel. Prime Beans are in good demand for local trade. Inferior qualities are not wanted. Receipts have have larger the past week, but the increased supply has not weakened the market, as was expected. We quote: Beans, Pea, Prime, $3 40@$3 60; Beans, Marrows, Prime, $4 40@$4 60; Beans, Mediums, Prime, $3 50@$3 60 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been quiet and heavy since our last at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 70c.@95c. for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in light request, including American at 12c.@23c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@15c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 20c.@23c.; Eastern, common to prime new, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 18c.@20c.; Wisconsins, common to fancy, 12c.@20c.; Michigans, 12c.@18c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "the dullness which was so manifest throughout the district during the early part of the month, caused mainly by the sudden stringency in money, has given way to an active trade. The district during the last few days has been thronged with buyers and a very large business has been done. Prices have undergone but little change. The stock of Pine Lumber is good; that of coarse is very light, and insufficient to meet the wants of the trade between now and the receipts next season. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending Nov. 13, were 16,154,000 feet, against 29,478,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1867. These figures would raise the aggregate receipts to about 946,000,000 feet, against 824,000,000 feet in 1867. The stock on hand continues very large. The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending Nov. 9 and 16, were:

	Nov. 9, feet.	Nov. 16, feet.
Buffalo	*5,925,300	1,832,700
Oswego	5,081,200	3,134,400
Total	11,006,500	4,967,100

* One day short.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the second week of November were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1868	9,567,400	632	....	570,000
1867	8,843,200	832	....	....

Of the boards and scantling received, 5,038,000 were by the Erie, and 4,529,400 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Nov. 15 were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1868	407,920,500	38,586	65,086	27,465,400
1867	366,498,300	20,571	62,753	32,008,800

The receipts of boards, &c., are now 29,036,500 feet in excess of the entire receipts of 1867, and are 14,294,400 feet in excess of the receipts of any previous season of which we have a record. The receipts in 1867 from Nov. 15 to the close of the season were about 16,400,000 feet."

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull, including Porto Rico at 50c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57½c.; New-Orleans at 85c.@$1 ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request and less buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@48c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Rosin at $2 35@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in slack demand, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 95c.@97c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand, but irregular, at 15c.@16c. for Crude in bulk; 19c.@19½c. for do. in bbls., and 27½c.@29½c. for Refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in moderate demand, only, but prices have been steady during the week in face of the more liberal receipts. Onions are more inquired for and are higher. We quote: Monitor Potatoes, $1 75@$2; Buckeye, $1 75@$2 25; Peach Blows, $2 50@$3; Prince Alberts, $2 75@$3 25; Mercers, $2 75@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2@$2 25; Delaware-Sweet, $5 50@$6; Norfolk Sweet, $4 50 ℘ bbl. Onions, Red, $6 50@$7; Onions, White, $12@$14; Onions, Yellow, $6 50@$7 ℘ bbl.; Marrow Squash, ℘ bbl., $1@$1 50; Cabbages, ℘ 100, $8@$12; Russia Turnips, ℘ bbl., $2@$2 25; Pumpkins, ℘ 100, $6@$8.

POULTRY AND GAME—The season for live Poultry is past, and we drop quotations. Dressed is in good supply, and unless in good order will not bring quotations. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, ℘ lb., 17c.@20c.; Geese, ℘ lb., 12c.@18c.; Ducks, ℘ lb., 18c.@22c.; Chickens, ℘ lb., 16c.@18c.; Fowls, ℘ lb., 14c.@16c. *Game*—Woodcock, ℘ pair, 75c.@$1; English Snipe, ℘ doz., $2@$2 25; Partridges, ℘ pair, $1 75@$2; Grouse, ℘ pair, $1@$1 25; Venison, carcass, ℘ lb., 13c.@15c.; Venison, saddle, ℘ lb., 20c.@25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite sparingly dealt in at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 450 bbls., in lots; at $27@$27 75 for 1868-9 City and Western Mess; $28@$29 50 for large and small lots of 1867-8 Western Mess, closing with $29, cash, bid for round lots; $26 for two-year-old Western Mess; $26 50 for Thin Mess; $23@$25 for new and old Prime Mess; and $21 50@$23 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales equal to 185 packages, at 12c.@16½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues quiet at unchanged figures. Sales, 75 boxes Cumberland Cut, part at 14c. ℘ lb. Lard continues in fair demand at rather better prices; sales have been reported since our last of 525 tierces and bbls. at 15c.@17½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 16½c.@16½c. for prime City; and 16½c. for prime Western Steam, ℘ lb. Also, 250 tierces, for January delivery, seller's option, at 14½c. ℘ lb. Beef has been in light request at $10@$16 50 for Plain Mess; $16@$20 for Extra do.; and $8@$10 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 115 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in limited demand, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34, ℘ tierce; sales, 80 tierces. Beef Hams are inactive at $28 50@$29 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 110 bbls. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

The trade in Produce has been dull, heavy, and depressed during the week just closed, great caution having been the ruling feature on the part of both buyers and sellers in making engagements, and transactions confined to the actual necessities of trade; money continues tight, collections difficult to make, and more than ordinary difficulties have arisen in obtaining the required facilities to move the crops now ready for market, and, in fact, to meet maturing obligations, even on the most undoubted collaterals. Speculation is thus checked, and ordinary trade limited to actualities. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 15,313 packages. The market has been dull and heavy, with a strong tendency to lower prices. Rates have been quite irregular, and only on the finest grades have our quotations been maintained, 45c. being an extreme price for a fancy dairy or a line of fancy fresh tubs. The demand is principally confined to local wants, which will have to be largely increased to absorb one-half of the stock that must soon press on the market. Our quotations are unchanged:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	43 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	41 @43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @42
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @35
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @30
Common Western, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @27

The market for Cheese continues to be more firmly sustained than that of most other articles of produce. The demand for coastwise and local trade continues fairly active at full prices, while the export demand in the dairy districts also continues at prices for fancy stock fully equal to our outside quotations in this market. The stock of Cheese in both City and country appears to be in small compass and in strong hands, and is firmly held for still higher prices. Divers and contradictory reports of the English Cheese market are daily floated on this market without one particle of effect, as it is well established that a truthful and correct report from that source has as yet never been given to the trade of this City. The market closes firmly at our unchanged quotations.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	17 @18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	16½ @17½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	[illegible] @11

SUGARS—Continue in limited demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 380 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 150 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars rule quiet at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 47,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12¾c.; 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@18½c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., free, at $1 07 ℘ gallon; market firm.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,100 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d.@¼d. ℘ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 7½d.; 1,200 bushels Corn and 4,000 bushels Peas, by steamer, at 8d. ℘ bushel, and 28 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 30s. ℘ hhd.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
SICILIAN VESPERS, (Opera.) Characters by Mme. States, Sigs. Brignoli, Orlandini, Antonucci, Barili, Dubreul and others.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Corrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Mrs. F. S. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker, Miss Rose Shewell, Messrs. F. S. Conway, J. K. Mortimer, Dunn and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Leading character by Mrs. F. W. Lander.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—CINDERELLA. Evening—IXION. THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times* reports that, according to the election returns thus far received, the Liberal majority is 118.

Mr. DISRAELI made a speech to his constituents yesterday at Aylesbury.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON is to dine with the London Workingmen's Society on the 28th inst.

The cable reports that the eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in violence and grandeur.

A report is made that Gen. PRIM is aiming to have the Prince of the Asturias made King of Spain, and himself Regent.

GENERAL.

Particulars of the wreck of the steamer *Star of the Union*, on Friday night last, while on her way from New-Orleans to Havana, have been received, at the latter port by the return of the vessels sent out to render her assistance. The Captain reports that on the night of the disaster a storm was raging and the sea was very heavy. He was deceived by the current and mistook a light on the shore for that at Bahia Honda. Thus his vessel was driven on the coast and wrecked. All on board were saved with the exception of two—a Mr. CLARK, of San Francisco, and GEO. JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, who were drowned by the upsetting of the boat in the surf. It is thought that the greater portion of the cargo will be saved, but the hull and machinery of the steamer will be a total loss.

The Government award for the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, $100,000, has been divided *pro rata* among the officers and men whose claims were accepted, according to the act of Congress. On Wednesday drafts were signed at the Treasury Department by Gen. SPINNER, the Treasurer, and Gen. JEFFRIES, the Register, to the amount of $12,000, toward the payment of this award. The following were the drafts: In favor of JAMES H. WILSON, of Illinois, late Major-General of Volunteers, for $3,000; HENRY HARNDEN, of Wisconsin, late Lieutenant-Colonel First Wisconsin Cavalry, for $3,000; BENJAMIN D. PRITCHARD, of Michigan, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, $3,000; and JOSEPH A. O. YEOMAN, of Iowa, late Captain First Ohio Cavalry, $3,000. Total, $12,000.

It is reported in a Washington dispatch that immediately after the receipt of Mr. WASHBURNE'S report of the action of President LOPEZ and his followers toward the representatives of this Government and American citizens in Paraguay, our new Minister, Gen. MCMAHON, and Admiral DAVIS, were instructed to proceed to Ascuncion and redress the wrongs said to have been committed.

The friends of the robbers of the Norway (Me.) Bank threaten to burn and pillage the village of Norway if the robber now in prison at Thomaston, Me., is not released. The people are considerably alarmed at these threats.

A saw-mill on the Shediac River, in New-Brunswick, recently set fire to itself and was totally destroyed. A freshet lifted the gate, which started the mill, and the rapid and continued revolutions of the circular saw, the belting of which had been left on, are believed to have heated the boxes to such an extent as to set the contiguous wood-work on fire.

A barn and ninety thousand pounds of tobacco were totally destroyed by fire last week in North Carolina. The property belonged to Mr. THOMAS BARKSDALE, and was situated in the vicinity of Milton. The tobacco had but recently been gathered, and stored for safe keeping in the barn.

The heavy rain on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning swelled the volume of water passing over Jones' Falls to such an extent that the Baltimore Police caused an alarm to be communicated, a number of persons dwelling in the portion of the city known last Summer as the flooded district were on the alert, being apprehensive of another visit of a like character. Happily, their fears were not realized, as later in the morning, the rain having partially ceased, the water in the falls began to fall. The strong current carried away all the supports of the trestle bridge at Centre-street, and a portion of those supporting the one at Bath or Foundry-street, both of which bridges were of a temporary character. One of the supports of the Hillen-street bridge was also carried away, rendering unsafe for a few days the passing of the cars of the Towsontown Railway over it.

The down passenger train on the Housatonic Railroad, which leaves Pittsfield, Mass., at 9 A. M., when about three miles above Sheffield on Wednesday, struck a broken rail. The engine passed over it without damage, but two passenger cars, a flat car and one baggage car were thrown from the track and turned bottom side up. Twenty passengers were more or less injured, but none, it is thought, seriously. A stone on the flat car, weighing from three to four tons, was thrown several rods from the car. The trains were delayed several hours.

MAX KLINGLER, the boy who killed his uncle and was sentenced to be hanged in St. Louis, recently, took an appeal to the Supreme Court. The Judge of that Court reversed the decision of the lower Court, on the ground that the prisoner should have been allowed further time to obtain testimony from Europe to prove his insanity.

The formal announcement of the sale of the Louisville *Democrat* to Messrs. HATCHER & PERRIN is made in the *Democrat* of Tuesday. Mr. HARNEY, the retiring editor, publishes a card in the same issue, in which he says: "The worst sin I have on my conscience is helping to make great men out of very small material." It is announced that, under the new arrangement, Mr. JOHN E. HATCHER becomes managing editor, and will continue the paper as a Democratic organ.

The destruction of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, on Wednesday evening, was complete. Six of the inmates, women, were smothered to death, and the surviving inmates, over three hundred in number, were removed to other public institutions near by.

ORSON KELLOGG, a retired merchant of Baltimore, died on Wednesday, aged 76. He was for many years a member of the firm of CLARK & KELLOGG.

HENRY'S grist and woolen mills, and two large frame buildings, at Almonte, Ont., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $20,000.

The money panic in St. John, N. B., is the most extensive that has ever occurred in that city. The failure of Mr. SCOVILL, the agent of the St. Stephen's Bank, and a prominent private banker, caused intense excitement. He is now in jail. His liabilities are supposed to be about $200,000. The St. Stephen's Bank met the run until about noon of Wednesday, when it suspended.

A Convention of the Union Republican Party of New-York assembled last evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Mayoralty. After an informal ballot, about thirty nominees were selected, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, the Convention adjourned until Monday next, without arriving at any definite result.

The Board of Excise met yesterday and disposed of twenty-seven alleged violations of the Liquor law. Seven complaints were adjourned and three dismissed. There were thirteen acquittals and four revocations of license.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, but two cases were tried—the prisoners in both instances pleading guilty. Two of the convicts were remanded for sentence and two discharged.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, and resolved to institute an investigation into the reported prevalence of a fatal disease among the cattle of this State. A committee of four physicians was appointed to inspect the cattle of the Twentieth Ward, in this City, and the Sixth Ward, in Brooklyn.

The Primary Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Long Island yesterday elected Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., as the Bishop of the diocese.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolution authorizing the issue of $75,000 of City Cemetery stock, and appropriating $30,000 to pay the expenses incurred in celebrating last Fourth of July.

The Widows' Relief Society celebrated its seventy-first anniversary yesterday, Mrs. GRIFFIN presiding. During the year nearly $14,000 were collected and distributed.

The National Christian Convention, which opened last Tuesday at the Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, closed its proceedings last evening.

The applicants for admission to the Bar who have been passed by the Committee of Examination, and also by the Committee on Character, at the present General Term of the Supreme Court, are requested to be present in the General Term Room, at 10 o'clock this morning, for the purpose of signing the roll, taking the oath of office and receiving their diplomas. The number who have been pronounced fit to practice law in this class is about thirty-five.

Cotton was fairly active yesterday, opening buoyantly, but closing barely steady. Breadstuffs were in rather more request and quoted stronger in price. Provisions and Groceries quiet. Freights dull.

The number of animals received at all the yards for the weekly supply consists of 5,787 beef cattle, 115 milch cows, 1,300 calves, 41,150 sheep and 23,124 swine. On account of a short supply, the prices of beef cattle have improved a fraction of a cent within a few days past. A few selected bullocks were sold for 16½c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. But the top of the market still remains at about 16c. The general selling prices ranged at about 14c.@15½c. ℔ lb., net weight. There is no change in the sheep market since our last report. Most of the sales are made at about 4c.@5½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Portions of selected flocks were sold at 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb., net weight. The hog market is dull, with a decline in prices. The hogs received are selling at 8c.@8½c. ℔ lb., live weight. The mild weather does not favor high prices for swine.

Corporate Management and Responsibility.

If the Erie contest were confined to the present Directors and their friends, on one hand, and Mr. DREW and those who share his fortunes, on the other, the public would have not the slightest interest in the result. The affidavits of Messrs. FISK and DREW, respectively, though originating in different motives and designed to promote a different result, undoubtedly teach the same lesson. They show how completely moral principle is banished from the transactions in which both are concerned. They show, moreover, how destitute of personal honor, of good faith, of common business honesty are speculative operations which shake Wall-street to its centre and at times embarrass legitimate industry and commerce. In the pursuit of wealth, the parties whom the statements made on oath exhibit as promoters and managers of the great Erie speculation, are, on their own showing, utterly indifferent to the demands of integrity, or to the rules which alone render credit possible.

Mr. FISK, for example, makes no secret of the over-issues of stock by which the proper owners of the Erie Railroad are defrauded out of a large proportion of their property. He and those with whom he acts coolly assume that they can persuade the Courts that these issues were for the benefit of the Company—that the purchase of an opera house and other real estate were to relieve the Company from financial difficulties, and that the sending of millions to Canada, and the locking-up of millions in Wall-street, to drive prices down, were incidents of a faithful official career! The only wonder is, that the actors in a policy so shameless can themselves suppose that their proceedings are not properly appreciated. Again, Mr. DREW does not disguise his share in operations which he now asks a Court to arrest and reverse. He has no scruple as to the over-issue of stock. His conscience does not hinder him from helping forward the very things which bring infamy on Erie management. He has no objection to malfeasance, or abuse of power, or the ruin of innocent stockholders, so long as he profits by the wrong-doing. He complains only when the disaster he had assisted in entailing upon others reacts to his own detriment. Then he cries out; and when co-speculators, with whose plans up to a certain point he was identified, prove deaf to his appeals, he puts on the garb of virtue, and carries his testimony to the other side.

Between GOULD, FISK & Co. on one side, and DREW & Co. on the other, there is little which outsiders need dare to choose. It is one set of speculators quarreling about plunder with another set of speculators. That is all. Both sides are so bad that neither can consistently object to the knavery of the other. Neither can boast of superior principle, or finer shades of honesty, or cleaner hands in stock transactions. If they alone were interested in these suits, therefore, others might care no more about them than about the fate of WORMALD and O'BALDWIN in the prize ring.

But the revelations now made public have a much more general application. They bring to light the rottenness which underlies great speculative movements on the Stock Exchange. They demonstrate the manner in which truth, fair dealing and all the characteristics of a creditable business relationship are trampled on in Wall-street. They prove what manner of men they are who take the lead in colossal transactions, who command unlimited banking facilities, who force prices up or down at will, who damage or improve public credit and inflict distress upon multitudes. With the testimony of Messrs. FISK and DREW before us, all this is made intelligible. The impression thus produced is so fatal to confidence in Wall-street management, so disgraceful to the system which renders these occurrences possible, that some action on the part of the reputable financiers of the City seems necessary to avert the odium which all must suffer if flagrant swindling may pass unpunished. The honor of Wall-street is compromised. The good name of the Stock Exchange is in jeopardy. And neither can purge itself of the disgrace inseparable from the present exposures unless it follow the action of the Courts with some action which shall be personally felt by the wrongdoers.

The case has another aspect, and one that may suggest other methods of vindicating outraged society. The plots and plans of the Erie men are known in the street as "combinations." Why hesitate to designate them as conspiracies? They are conspiracies against the innocent holders of Erie shares and bonds—conspiracies against borrowers from banks and buyers on the Stock exchange—conspiracies against the credit of the Government as well as against the credit of individuals. Now, it may not be amiss to inquire how far the law has contemplated the last of these offences, and how far it has provided for its punishment. Is a combination, or conspiracy, tending to injure the credit of the Government in any manner damaging the value of its securities, an offence known to the law of the United States? Is there not something in that law which regards as a misdemeanor any combination or conspiracy designed to control, dishonestly, the market value of the national securities, and so to prejudice the national credit? The question deserves consideration. For the fact is indisputable, that the object and effect of this Erie plot was to impair the credit of the Government to a very serious degree. It suffered here; it suffered abroad; and it may yet suffer more as a consequence of the transactions which Mr. Justice BARNARD has, for the nonce, taken under his protection.

It seems to us, as we think it must seem to every one, that the State Courts in this City cannot be relied on to protect innocent stockholders in the Erie Railroad, or to punish those directors who are robbing them so remorselessly. It is above all things desirable, therefore, if it can possibly be done, that *this whole business should be handed over to the Courts of the United States*, which enjoy and deserve the confidence of the public. The point which merits attention now, therefore, is whether there is anything in any law of the United States which has been violated by this "combination" or conspiracy,—and which would thus justify the transfer of these cases to the Courts of the United States or the commencement of new proceedings in those Courts.

The public interest in the struggle extends yet further. The whole principle of corporate management and responsibility is involved in the main issue. These managers of the Erie assert a right to issue bonds and stock, and to acquire untold millions to be used when and how they please, without authority of law or the sanction of their stockholders. Is it safe to tolerate this pretension? Is it safe to allow railroad directors to manipulate others' property as freely as though it were their own, or to permit directors who do this to go unpunished? If the claim set up in this case be sustained by legal decision, or the guilt of the offenders be made the subject of compromise,—which, in any shape, must be profitable to themselves,—the possession of shares as evidence of corporate property becomes a delusion and a snare. To make shares of any kind valuable, their security as property should be absolute. They must be guarded against depreciation by unauthorized additions to the amount, or for all the purposes of investment they become worthless. Thousands of millions of dollars, and thousands of innocent holders of stock, are interested in the satisfactory settlement of this question of corporate responsibility; and the Erie frauds furnish an opportunity for determining it authoritatively. In this respect, the cause of the Erie stockholder is the cause of every railroad shareholder in the country.

The Alleged Revenue Frauds.

The Congressional Committee, now investigating the revenue frauds in this City, holds its sessions with closed doors, and refuses to give reporters of the Press any information whatever beyond the names of the Committee. Whatever testimony is published, therefore, presumably comes from the witnesses themselves; and we think we are quite warranted in saying that Mr. FULLERTON is authority for the following summary of his evidence before the Committee, which appeared in the papers of yesterday morning:

"Mr. FULLERTON also appeared and was examined as to the various matters to which public attention has been lately directed, and *explained fully* his connection with the investigation of revenue frauds in this City. His testimony showed that the money and bonds taken from a certain Ex-Collector of the City, at the office of D. C. BIRDSALL, *were for entirely different purposes* than those that have been alleged as lately published in the newspapers; that he *was only acting as counsel for one of the parties, and had no share or interest in the money paid by the said Ex-Collector at that time*, and that the money and bonds were taken by the Collector's counsel and returned by him to SMITH, less his expenses and counsel fees. The papers of yesterday, which stated that Mr. FULLERTON had failed to appear before the Committee, were in error, as Mr. FULLERTON appeared at the first opportunity that his business engagements and those of his Committee would allow."

It seems from this that Mr. FULLERTON confirms fully our statement that money was demanded by certain parties for *one* of whom Mr. FULLERTON was acting as counsel, and that it was paid by SMITH to those parties; and also that it was paid back to SMITH'S counsel—by somebody. There are several other queries on this matter which Mr. FULLERTON ought to answer; possibly he has answered them before the Committee, but if so he has failed to give the public the benefit of his information. It would be well for both the Committee and the public, for example, to know—

1. Who paid this money and those bonds back to SMITH'S counsel?

2. Who were the parties who made the demand on SMITH, and to whom did SMITH pay the money and the bonds?

3. For which "*one* of the parties" was Mr. FULLERTON acting as counsel?

4. Who employed him to represent the United States, as he pretended to do, in that case?

5. Why did *he* take the warrant from the Commissioner and why did he give it to some other person for service than to those authorized by law to serve it?

6. How did it "happen" that Mr. FULLERTON, BELKNAP and others accidentally met in the United States Court building while SMITH was in charge of the supposed officer: and how did it happen that they all met SMITH soon after at the office of D. C. BIRDSALL?

7. How much negotiation occurred before SMITH agreed to pay over the money and the bonds.

8. How happened it that Mr. FULLERTON was at the Commissioner's house after SMITH had made the payment; and how happened it that SMITH was let off on $2,000 bail?

9. Who advised SMITH to go to Canada?

10. How much of the demand was paid by SMITH *in cash;* and how much of it did he get back in cash?

11. Who negotiated with SMITH for the return of the money?

A clear and true answer would throw a good deal of light on transactions that seem just now to be wrapped in a good deal of mystery.

The Tribune and the Whisky Ring Again.

We are delighted to find in the *Tribune* renewed assurances of its undying hostility to the "whisky thieves." How many of them these assurances will bring to justice, or how long it will take to offset in this way its more substantial efforts on their behalf, is a matter of mathematical calculation to which we do not feel equal. Perhaps the *Tribune* can get the help of the *World's* "arithmetic man" and cipher out the problem for itself.

But the *Tribune* is a high-minded enemy of whisky thieves. It scorns to persecute *them*, when it can find anybody else to "pitch into." It lays down its programme thus:

"We are in *this fight* to the end. So long as the fact remains unanswered that the revenues of this great nation are squandered *by knaves*, our war is, [*not with the knaves, but*] with the men who are either too stupid or corrupt to prevent it, [that is to say with the officers of the Government, whose places we want for somebody else."]

This is the fight the *Tribune* is "in to the end,"—as it has been from the beginning. That is precisely "*the* fight" the *Tribune* was in when it demanded the abolition of the United States Court by which CALLICOTT, DEVLIN, ALLEN and other "knaves" were about to be tried for "squandering," (the *Tribune's* phrase for *robbing*,) "the revenues of this great nation." That is precisely the fight the *Tribune* was in, when it tried its best to get Mr. ROLLINS, an honest man, out of the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, and to get Mr. WISEWELL, a notorious agent of the Whisky Ring, into his place. And it is exactly the same fight which the *Tribune* is "in" now, when it backs up the Kentucky Bourbon Company, and about twenty-five individual whisky "knaves," who have been detected and arraigned by Collector BAILEY, in turning upon the District-Attorney and the Collector, and in trying to have them removed from office,—because they don't "prevent" this "squandering" of the nation's revenues; just as the authors of the naturalization frauds turned upon the Citizens' Association, the Union League Club and Mr. PETER COOPER, for trying to bring *them* to justice. And we have not the slightest doubt of the *Tribune's* earnestness and sincerity when it promises to be "*in this fight to the end.*"

But all this, the *Tribune* insists, has nothing to do with the case. It scorns to notice such trifles, which in its judgment have no bearing on the matter in hand. "THE TIMES," it says, "may rest assured, [as we certainly do,] that we have nothing to explain and *no answer to make* to such imputations." We never supposed it had. The case was too clear for explanations, and the facts did not admit of "answers." But the *Tribune* is determined to "make the matter so plain that the wayfaring man, though a knave, cannot affect to mistake it." And here are what it calls "the bones" of it:

"1. Congress has imposed certain duties or taxes on all the liquors and tobacco manufactured in the country.

2. Certain officers have been appointed and are paid to collect those taxes.

3. Nevertheless, the taxes are not collected—at all events the Treasury fails to receive more than half it should from these imposts.

4. *The Government and the people want to know why.*

5. It is manifest that there is dereliction on the part of some of those appointed and paid to assess and collect these revenues.

6. It is but justice to the Government, the people, and the *faithful* revenue officers, that the delinquents should be detected and brought to grief.

7. It is the duty of the President to take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

8. In pursuance thereof, *he has directed Judge Fullerton to investigate and report upon the suspected delinquencies and certain deficiencies in this City.*

9. Mr. FULLERTON is now engaged in *this* work.

10. In which we give him the Irish encouragement, 'More power to your elbow!'"

Now let us make *our* schedule by way of comment:—

1. The whisky thieves cheat, rob and swindle the Government out of its taxes.

2. *Some* Government officials are doubtless accomplices and partners in this business, and they are let severely alone by the thieves, the *Tribune* and Mr. FULLERTON.

3. Other officials are active in trying to bring these thieves to justice,—in seizing their property to compel the payment of their taxes,—and in trying them in the courts of law for their offences; and upon *these* officers a most vehement and venomous war is waged by Mr. FULLERTON, the *Tribune* and the Whisky Ring. The trials of the whisky knaves are indefinitely postponed by order of the Government, in order to leave Mr. FULLERTON free, with his allies and retainers, including the *Tribune*, to prosecute his crusade against those officers of the Government who are trying to bring the thieves to justice.

It would seem that "the wayfaring man," even if he be both knave and fool, ought to have very little difficulty in understanding "*why*," under such circumstances, the "revenues of this great nation" are not collected. Does n't the *Tribune* see?

Those officers of the Government who try to do their duty,—to collect the taxes and to detect and punish the thieves,—subject themselves thereby, as a matter of course, to the most desperate hostility of the guilty parties, who naturally, for their own protection, do everything in their power to break them down and destroy them; and, in this effort, they have the benefit of Mr. FULLERTON'S professional and personal efforts, and of the *Tribune's* very moral and effective aid. The *Tribune* says that Mr. FULLERTON is "directed by the President" in this matter. The other day its Washington correspondent said that Mr. FULLERTON was directing the President. Which of these is true makes little difference. Probably neither—perhaps both. The whisky ring is evidently "directing" both these gentlemen and the *Tribune* also. But what is it that Mr. FULLERTON is directed to investigate? The *Tribune* says it is "the suspected delinquencies and certain deficiencies in this City." *Whose* delinquencies and deficiencies? Those of the "knaves" who plunder the Government? Those of the whisky dealers, who don't pay their taxes, and who are in danger of following some of their gang to the Penitentiary? Not at all. *Their* "delinquencies and deficiencies," open, notorious and flagrant as they are, pass unchallenged. They must not be touched, still less tried. It is only the "*suspected* delinquencies and deficiencies" of the Government officers who are arraigning these men, that engage Mr. FULLERTON'S attention and arouse the *Tribune's* righteous wrath.

Now, how does this happen and what does it mean? It is not an accident. It is systematic—done in pursuance of a deliberate plan, and the *Tribune* is a party to it, either consciously and of its own will, or ignorantly and as the passive tool of somebody else. Thus far,

1. The whisky thieves are the only parties who have profited by it.

2. They have furnished all the affidavits, all the witnesses, and probably all the money required to carry it on.

3. Its continued success relieves them from punishment, leaves them free to "squander" as much more of the Government money as they see fit; and

4. It makes fidelity, or an attempt to do their duty, on the part of Government officers, the sure signal for their ruin.

The *Tribune* is probably aware that in prosecuting his war on the District-Attorney, Mr. FULLERTON took to Washington with him six or eight of the most notorious agents and affidavit-makers of the Whisky Ring;—that *theirs* were the only "proofs" on which he pretended to base his charges, some of them being men whose oaths are always in open market to back up naturalization frauds as well as whisky robberies;—and that when the President pronounced these insufficient, Mr. FULLERTON "got his permission" to come to New-York and hunt for more! "Mr. FULLERTON," says the *Tribune*, "is now engaged in *this* work;" and it invokes for him "more power to his elbow." This is a fervent prayer, we do not doubt—and while the *Tribune* is thus in a praying mood, we beg it to join us in an humble petition for *the trial of the whisky thieves* who stand arraigned in the Courts of the United States. Collector BAILEY has caused some twenty-five or thirty of them to be indicted, and the District-Attorney stands ready to try them. He is ordered by the Attorney-General *not* to try them until "further instructions." We beg the *Tribune* to insist, with us, that those "instructions" be issued at once—so that the trial may go on, and some, at least, of the robbers of the revenue may stand some chance of getting their deserts. When *they* are disposed of, we shall be happy to aid the *Tribune* in prosecuting the inquiry into the conduct of the officials who may bring them to justice.

Gen. Humphreys' Report—Our Coastwise Forts.

The problem "What to do with our coastwise forts" becomes each day more intricate and annoying, with the advance of military science. For a dilemma of this sort is imposed upon us—either to abandon the greater part of them as behind the times and comparatively useless, or else to patch them up, at more or less expense, and with no very sure guarantee that with to-morrow's inventions in the art of war they may not become mere cumberers of the ground.

Each year, at this time, is presented to the country a report from the Engineer Corps, of the present condition of our river and harbor defensive works, accompanied by a new schedule of appropriations required to "complete" them. Generally, this demand is not very high—it being, in fact, usually only enough to keep necessary work going on at the forts—but, moderate as it is, it sums up to a considerable amount in several years; and the inquiry then comes, "What have we got for our money?"

The great difficulty is, of course, that our coastwise fortifications, in common with those of all other Powers, are founded on antiquated systems—no fault of their designers, since they were perfectly adequate according to the art of defence as it then existed; but now, with the modern devices of steam-propulsion in war ships, and of horizontal shell-firing, and the still moderner devices of the iron-cuirassed ship, and particularly of the American Monitor, the old style fortification is put at a serious disadvantage. Then, too, the enormous strides made in ordnance from the puny artillery of twenty years ago to the monstrous 20-ton guns, and larger, of to-day, have altered the relation of the offence and the defence; for, though it may well be said that the fort shares the advantage of modern improved ordnance, yet formerly much heavier artillery could be mounted and used in forts than in ships. But now, in the monitor, the heaviest gun that can possibly be handled ashore, can also be manipulated afloat; and hence at a stroke this immense superiority of the fort has been leveled, leaving the mobility of the ship without a counterbalance.

For, in truth, the problem is not one between weaker and stronger forts, but between *fixed* and *movable* gun defences. The fort is, in reality, a mere gun-shield, the ship-of-war is, in reality, a mere gun-carriage. Thus they are put, by modern warfare, on the same plane, with this grand exception, that the former is a fixed gun-carriage, while the latter can be moved about at will. And, of course, it cannot, in view both of theory and experience, be questioned, that the monitor is quite as impregnable to shot as the fort itself.

Nor is this all. Forts are now extremely limited in the range of material of use for construction. Solid masonry crumbles before the fire of 15-inch and 20-inch gun brought to bear at that short range which the monitor may establish for itself with impunity. Suppose that we grant this fact, and then submit that earth shall be substituted. In that case, we have ciphered out of existence millions of dollars expended on granite walls in times gone-by.

These and similar considerations come up vexingly, we repeat, each year. We can hardly afford, it is thought, to begin our system of national defence all over again, in accordance with the lessons of modern warfare; and yet many fortifications are now incomplete, and require work in order to be made of any value at all. Gen. HUMPHREYS assures us that his estimates for seaboard, lake and river defences for the next fiscal year are very moderate, and entirely necessary. Not to repeat the details, a schedule of the general result would show that something over a million is asked for, for the Northern and Middle States, about half a million for the Pacific, and $624,500 for the Southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

These sums are not large; but the question naturally asked is, will the forts be sufficient for their purpose? Will they keep off the enemy after they are finished? If they prove efficient, no question will be or can be raised regarding the advisability of completing them. But, in the other case, it will be regarded as merely throwing good money after bad, to attempt to build up a structure that can either be battered down or easily avoided altogether.

The Engineer Corps believe, of course, in doing the best that can be done with our coastwise defences, and by their past and present action in regard to appropriations have put themselves on the record as in favor of completing the unfinished forts. Their work for the last year, in restoring the Gulf defences, particularly at New-Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, leads to the same conclusion. And there is this to be said in favor of still working at our fixed forts: that, as inventive genius has been racked of late to destroy their prestige, it may avail hereafter to partially restore this prestige and power. The Moncrieff gun, or, rather, gun-carriage, is now attracting great attention in Europe by its contribution to the problem of national defence. Then, again, there is a serious question how far (if at all) iron may wisely be employed to advantage in covering forts or parts of forts, and particularly to protect guns, gunners and gun-carriages from the tremendous artillery of modern naval warfare. Finally, there is much to be done in the way of coöperative defences—of forts with chains, obstructions, torpedoes, floating batteries and the like.

There still remains, it is true, the awkward fact that even wooden ships, and much more monitors, will *run by* forts—no matter how strong—as at New-Orleans, Mobile Bay and Humaita. And that is one of the arguments for using floating defences by way of coöperation with forts. However, we need not open further what is a very large ground of discussion. It is to be presumed that Congress will vote, as usual, a certain amount of appropriations for coast defence; and until something more definite is settled upon in this vexed question than is known now, it will be expended in the customary way.

The Return to Specie Payments—The Elevation of Greenbacks.

The value of the pound sterling, or English sovereign, expressed in Federal money, is $4 44 in England and $4 85 in the United States. Therefore, when exchange on London is apparently 9½ per cent. premium in New-York, it is really par. This is not exactly correct, but it is nearly so.

The price of United States Five-twenty bonds (of the issues of 1862) is about 74 cents on the dollar in London in gold, and about 109 in New-York in currency. These prices are nearly equivalents. Thus, to 74 in gold in London, add for exchange 7—being 9½ per cent.—and we have 81, the value of the bonds in coin in New-York. To 81 add 28—being 34 per cent. premium on gold—and we have 109 as the currency value of the bonds in New-York.

Now, suppose Congress should authorize a new issue of 5 per cent. bonds, the principal payable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, equal in amount to the entire public debt, greenbacks inclusive, such new bonds to be expressly payable, principal and interest, in coin or its equivalent,—free from all tax and without abatement,—and permitting any holder of any outstanding United States debt, greenbacks inclusive, to exchange the same, dollar for dollar, for such new bonds,—would these new bonds sell at 90 in the London market? Would all outstanding United States debt, greenbacks inclusive follow, and thus be worth 90 in the London market? And if so, how would it work in New-York? As 90 in coin in London is equal to about 98½ in coin in New-York, bonds would, of course, be worth 98½ in coin here instead of 81, as now. How, then, about greenbacks? With gold at 34, they are worth about 75 cents on the dollar in coin; but greenbacks, being equivalent to bonds, must advance to 98½, or, in other words, we should be substantially at the specie basis with our currency—national bank notes following the greenbacks.

But will Congress pass such an act as has been proposed? Why not? Is it too much to ask an undoubtedly solvent, but embarrassed suspended debtor to *settle* his suspended liabilities by giving his note at the moderate rate of five per cent. interest,—the principal payable at his own pleasure?

Is the credit of the United States Government to continue a reproach and a byword throughout the commercial world, because a few debtors and holders of merchandise are not ready to meet the honest issue? Pray when will they be ready? The indebtedness of the debtor class is probably many times larger to-day than it was when LEE surrendered, and the holders of merchandise hold many times the value they then held. Will the debtor class ever owe less, or the holders of merchandise ever hold less, on our present changeful and fictitious standard of values?

MINOR TOPICS.

A correspondent writes us that we are "entirely mistaken" in saying that the banquet given to Mr. EVARTS was on account of his having been "the principal counsel in the defence of President JOHNSON in the impeachment trial." "He may owe his appointment as Attorney-General," says the writer, "to that fact; but he certainly was not indebted to that for the dinner; and Mr. O'CONOR, as well as Mayor HOFFMAN and one or two other speakers, took a very unfair advantage of the occasion when they dwelt upon his share in that trial as the special reason for the complimentary banquet. Mr. O'CONOR might just as fairly assume that it was on account of *his* being counsel for JEFF DAVIS that he was invited to preside. Neither his defence of DAVIS, nor Mr. EVARTS'S defence of the President, had anything to do with the case. The dinner was given to Mr. EVARTS because he is the first resident member of the New-York Bar who has ever been made Attorney-General of the United States—the members of the Bar thinking they might very fairly and properly extend to him, in a formal way, their congratulations upon that fact, as well as pay him a tribute of personal and professional respect; and Mr. O'CONOR was asked to preside, because he was the recognized and conceded *leader* of the Bar of New-York. Politics had nothing whatever to do with either circumstance, and half its significance and merit is taken away from the whole affair, when the contrary is assumed, as it was by the speakers named and by your paragraph on the subject." We submit—and submit to—the correction.

We fear that Gen. GRANT will not often feel inclined to visit New-York and enjoy himself by reading its newspapers, if the editors continue to give him such daily doses of "advice," and "counsel" and "warning" as he has had in the last few days. If, for example, he had yesterday morning bought the *Tribune* (which we don't suppose he did) for perusal along with his breakfast coffee and roll, the first thing to meet his eye would have been a long piece telling "Where President GRANT Is Needed," giving him a great deal of information about Custom-house officers, revenue officers, and office-holding in general, and ending with the piercing exclamation:

—"Then let us have an honest, energetic, driving, executive Secretary of the Treasury, a thorough and competent chief for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and an able, honest Collector for the Port of New-York."

But if we may suppose that GRANT fortunately escaped all knowledge of this advice in the morning, we must still pity him if he spent five cents on the *Evening Post* for perusal at night. On opening it, (if he opened it,) the first thing his eyes would fall upon would be the leading article, entitled "A Good Opportunity for Gen. GRANT," commencing thus:

"While GRANT is in New-York he will *do well to pay a little attention* to the manner in which some parts of the internal revenue are collected—or rather are not collected—here."

And ending thus:

"We trust GRANT *will prepare himself* to show the people how," &c., &c.

Now, we must beg the newspapers to give Gen. GRANT an opportunity of maintaining his self-possession, and enjoying himself when he comes to New-York. If they don't, he may be compelled to forego the pleasure he might otherwise have in their perusal.

Before REVERDY JOHNSON has had time to enjoy his corporate banquet at Brighton tomorrow, he is called upon to accept another by the London Workingmen's Society. We fear that the English have found out Mr. JOHNSON'S weak point, in his fondness for banqueting.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, of Boston, the poetess, dramatist, traveler, philosopher, story-writer, and wife of Dr. HOWE, the philanthropist, has delivered a speech in favor of woman suffrage. If it were not an invidious remark, we would say that she is by far the most intellectual and accomplished American woman who has come out as a public speaker on this question; and there is no doubt that her alliance with the woman suffrage party will give strength and brains to the movement. She has heretofore been on the other side of the question, but has now become convinced that women should vote, notwithstanding, as she said, she has written quite a number of ingenious essays to prove that they should not. One point in her short address we must particularly commend to all female speakers in behalf of woman suffrage. In listening to them, we have noticed that it was one of their mistakes to pour out the vials of their wrath upon the male sex, and to denounce cruel man as the cruel cause of all their cruel woes. Even Miss ANNA DICKINSON falls into this fundamental error, and Miss ANTHONY is liable to the same criticism. But Mrs. HOWE is too well-informed to make such a damaging blunder, and she took occasion thus to protest against it:

"One of the features that have offended me in the earlier advocacy of the extended political efficiency of woman presented itself in the unkind suggestions made and entertained concerning the opposite sex. I do not want to hear abuse of my father, grandfather, uncles, and male relatives in general. *I do not even wish to hear my husband hinted at as a Satan behind the scenes.* If we look round in this assembly we shall be convinced that the friends of man are the friends of woman."

There is sound sense and genuine wit in this, and we commend it to all the ladies, married and unmarried, who mount the rostrum as advocates of women's rights.

Gen. PRIM is tormented by the Spanish office-hunters to an extent far beyond anything Gen. GRANT will ever experience in this country. Some of them threaten to shoot PRIM in case he don't accede to their demands. They follow him to his domicile, penetrate to his bed-chamber, pursue him in the streets, seize him by the coat-tail, and hardly allow him a moment for sleep. The poor man has a fagged, worried look, and after giving a promise to everybody, he is ready to beg them "For God's sake, leave me at peace—let me breathe!" These detestable bores are called *pretendientes*, or petitioners, for place, and comprise persons in gorgeous uniforms or dress coats, as well as others in seedy suits or dirty rags. PRIM, however, has one advantage with the office-hunters that could be enjoyed by no American dispenser of patronage:—he can purchase their absence, for the time being, by the gift of a few coins of silver or gold. If it were not for this he would probably be driven insane. Perhaps, after all, the fact may contain a hint for Gen. GRANT. There is doubtless a fair proportion of the office-hunters that could be got rid of by his offering them a few dollars at once. But, in that case, his salary would certainly have to be raised.

The serene and majestic figure of GEORGE WASHINGTON has made an impression on the world more profound and enduring than that of any man of modern times. "Malakoff" writes from Paris that the journals of that city are "sawing the air" with the question, "Who is to be the Washington of Spain?" and he adds: "The grand man, WASHINGTON, is made to promenade before the perplexed eyes of the Spaniards as the only model for imitation. Never did the glorious form of the warrior and sage rise higher above the heads of men than now." It is not necessary to believe that the Washingtons are an extinct species at the present day; nor is it necessary to fancy that Ameri-

he is the only country which could produce one. But were Heaven to vouchsafe such a leader to Spain, we fear he would stand in danger of being executed, either by the "red-hot" democracy or the blood-red tyrants.

We yesterday discussed the "Appeal to America" of the European Radical Revolutionists, calling on this country to undertake a crusade for their liberation; and we mentioned that the device *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*, was placed over their appeal. On this last point a learned correspondent writes us thus:

"*Liberty, Equality, Fraternity*, make the same impression on my mind that *Bower of Sweet Love*, or *The Hall of Harmony and Friendship*, over certain cellar doors on Centre and Greenwich streets, produce on the pitying reader. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, intended to express some political sentimentality by men who literally do not know a sentiment of liberty, now express the worst political obscenity."

We notice that the General Council of the Lutheran Church of America, now in session, have unanimously resolved to reply to the Pope's address to Protestants. We called upon the General Convention of the Episcopal Church to make a reply to the Pope's invitation; but, beyond the introduction of a proposition in that direction, nothing was done. The Holy Father very solemnly urged all Protestants to forsake the error of their ways, and affectionately invited them to enter the fold of the true Church, so that there might be a grand spectacle of Christian unity at the Ecumenical Convention in Rome next year. The invitation certainly deserved a reply, couched in its own spirit.

The *Tribune* yesterday published a curious statement—all the more curious because we do not doubt its truth. The writer states that in walking down Broadway he saw a man appearing to be a drunken sailor, walk up to a beggar woman sitting on the curbstone and pretending to be blind, and deliberately kick her. Great sympathy was aroused, and the woman made a very handsome collection from passers-by. She walked down a few blocks, where precisely the same scene was reënacted. This performance was repeated two or three times, when the woman went to her home in Water-street, or rather to a beer-shop there, whither the reporter followed her, and found her and three or four more "blind beggars," with their sight restored, and all rejoicing in their good luck for the day and in their toddy. The reporter says he now regrets that he did not hand the impostor over to the police. But why, we should like to know, do not the police clear the streets and the community of these creatures who thus prey on the good nature and kind feeling of the public? They may not *know* them to be swindlers, but it is their business to find out whether they are or not. The law forbids begging of all kinds, and the presumption always is that every beggar is an impostor. Of course, this is not true—but nine-tenths of them are, and all of them violate the law and deserve punishment. The whole tribe of beggars, those who beg indirectly by grinding hand-organs or otherwise, as well as open mendicants, ought to be always under the sharp supervision of the police. The nuisance of street-begging in this city is becoming intolerable; the public should insist on its being suppressed.

Gen. GRANT is still indebted to that noble animal, the horse, which has so often in a figurative sense, saved him from the perils of political speech. Coming to New-York, he finds that the metaphorical quadruped will no longer serve his turn in such a crowd, and is glad to accept the dexterous offer of a friend, and makes off at a literal rate of travel which baffles the fastest of our office-hunters. The most long-winded and hungry of them would find it hard to catch a man going a mile in two minutes and eighteen seconds.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Der Freischutz" was given last evening more effectively than we have heard it here for many months or years. The cast included Mme. LAGRANGE, who sang for the first time regularly in German, and with Mme. ROTTER, Herr HABELMANN, Herr FORMES and others to support her, gave a prominence to the leading parts which could hardly be excelled. The chorus and orchestra were admirable.

To-night "Sicilian Vespers," with Signor ANTONUCCI in his rôle of *Jean*.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Mr. LENT has added to the equestrian position of his nightly programme an entertainment particularly intended to please the young people and the holiday folk generally. "Cinderella," as now produced in sawdust circle at this establishment, has the aid of sixty bright little girls and boys, and any quantity of handsome furniture and dresses to recommend it anew to all those light and careless hearts who enjoy these unsubstantial amusements. There is nothing startlingly novel in the present revival—but there is such an abiding freshness in the "Fairy Slipper" that it will be popular as long as there are children, or such a thing as nursery legends to recall to age its babyhood. Previous to "Cinderella" the usual acts of "the circle" are performed, and these now include the performances of Mr. MELVILLE, called "the Australian," who is certainly one of the nimblest and most eccentric riders ever seen in a New-York circus, and who does some unheard-of things in a gallant style.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

This establishment will probably continue under cover on Thirty-fourth-street until after the Thanksgiving holidays, at least. It is an exceedingly comfortable place to go to, save upon a rainy night. Wind and frost is kept out well enough, but Pluvius is a very obstinate customer, and won't be turned away. The evenings now are particularly favorable for a visit to the canvas tent. In the old-fashioned sawdust circle here, are to be seen the two smallest riders in the world: a tiny child, who is called on the bills *La Petite Elise*, displays on horseback a courage, expertness and grace rarely seen in a performer of such tender years. Little CLARENCE ROBINSON—a lad scarcely as large as Commodore NUTT, rides a "menage act" as cleverly as the most proficient equestrian. The other feats are of the most varied kind, and every one is executed to perfection. Mr. ROBINSON, who leaps on and off his bare-backed horse at full speed; a family of elaborate tumblers and acrobats; a genuine Hercules named HOLTON, and a number of efficient clowns, show that the proprietors have selected their company with great discrimination.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC NOTES.

An entertainment of satire, humor and music was given on Wednesday evening at Apollo Hall—a new place recently consecrated to public amusement at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway. The principal feature of the exhibition was a lecture entitled "Fashion"—which furnished the satire, and some singing by Mlle. FEININGER and Prof. KORTHEUR, and violin playing by Herr FEININGER, which constituted the music; but where the "humor" came in is hard to tell. The lecture on Fashion was delivered by Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, (once of Wallack's Theatre,) who very mercifully divided it into three parts, and distributed it over as many sections of the programme. The "satire" of this lecture was aimed chiefly at the ladies—who have certainly suffered a good deal in this way lately, both in this country and England. The abuse in "Fashion" is not new, and scarcely entertaining.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT is to deliver his "Sixty Minutes' Chat about China and Japan" this evening before the Traveller's Club, at their club rooms, No. 222 Fifth-avenue.

TOM THUMB and his little wife and Commodore NUTT and his affianced bride are to exhibit at Cooper Institute next week, both afternoon and evening—to accommodate Thanksgiving visitors to New-York.

Mrs. LANDER's benefit and last appearance but one is to take place at the Broadway Theatre this evening. On Monday next Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS appear at the Broadway in "The Fairy Circle."

Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF announces that he will commence his readings in the Hall of the Union League Club on Monday, Dec. 28, and in the meantime will give the usual elocutionary instructions at No. 25 Union-square.

Signor BLITZ began a new series of Magical Entertainments at the Brooklyn Athenæum last evening. He will continue the series for ten nights, and give occasional *matinées*. He will exhibit his powers of ventriloquism and the performing canaries at each performance.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match Between American Girl and George Wilkes for $2,000, on the Union Course, L. I.—George Wilkes the Winner in Three Straight Heats—Remarkable Fast Time—A Promising Two-Year-Old Trotter.

A very interesting trotting match came off on the Union Course, L. I., yesterday afternoon, and which, from the well-known high character for speed of the contesting horses, attracted a large attendance of the lovers of the trotting turf and owners of fast horses. It was a match to wagons, mile heats, best three in five, for $2,000, between Mr. W. SIMMONS' brown Hambletonian stallion *George Wilkes* and Mr. W. LOVELL's bay mare *American Girl*—the former trained and driven by WM. BORST, and the latter by HIRAM HOWE, the nephew and successor of the late HIRAM WOODRUFF, Long Island's greatest horseman. *American Girl* and *George Wilkes* had previously trotted together on the Fashion Course, a few weeks ago, for the proprietor's purse of $1,000, mile heats, in harness, on which occasion the mare had proved the winner, beating also the famous stallion *Rhode Island*, who was in the same race, and who won the first two heats, *American Girl* winning the succeeding three. Out of this race, and the consequent dispute as to their relative superiority, the present match, to wagons, instead of as previously in harness, originated. The track was heavy in consequence of the recent rains, and the horses were compelled to trot wide on the Course, the inside being heavy going, and were thus obliged to trot considerably over a mile in each heat. When this fact is considered, the time made in the race must be pronounced remarkably fast; and experienced turfmen declared that it was equal to 2:24 on a good track. The betting was $100 to $80 on the mare.

FIRST HEAT.—A capital start was had, both horses going head and head around the upper turn, and the same to within a short distance of the quarter pole, where *American Girl* left her feet, and the stallion passing her, led half a length at that point. Time, 36 seconds. He widened the gap on the backstretch and was fully three lengths in front at the half-mile pole, which he passed in 1:15. Going along the lower side, *American Girl* trotted very fast, and closing rapidly on the stallion, was at his head, as they turned into the home stretch. A splendid struggle home was now looked for, but to the general disappointment, the mare suddenly broke up, and *Wilkes* beat her to the score by three lengths in 2:29½.

SECOND HEAT.—*American Girl* was still the favorite at $100 to $80, although she had lost the first heat, and the betting was heavy at these odds. The mare got a length the best of the send-off, and led half a length around the turn, and full a length at the quarter-pole; time, 36¼ seconds. She kept her advantage along the far side and to the half-mile pole, trotted in 1:12¾. There was no change in their positions on the third quarter; but in coming up the homestretch *American Girl* suddenly left her feet, and the stallion, passing her, beat her to the score by two lengths, in 2:27¼.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting $100 to $40 on *George Wilkes*; taken to a good deal of money. A very fair send off, both horses trotting side by side around the upper turn. Near the quarter-pole the mare broke, and *Wilkes* led her a length and half at that point in 37 seconds, and which he made into two lengths at the half-mile in 1:15. Coming up the homestretch the mare showed a fine burst of speed, closing rapidly on the stallion, who at the finish seemed to "go back." Half a dozen lengths of the score the mare got almost on even terms, and after a most exciting struggle, the pair crossed the score so closely locked together that it was generally thought that it had resulted in a dead heat until the judges declared that the stallion had won by the shortest of heads. Time, 2:29.

A good deal of interest was created by the appearance on the track of a very fine, well-formed two-year old *Hambletonian* colt, driven in harness, belonging to Mr. ROBERT FLETCHER, of Brooklyn. He has a very square trotting gait already, fine action, perfectly steady, and gives promise of making a very fast trotter in time.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Thursday, Nov. 19.—Match $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

W. Borst's br. s. George Wilkes	1	1	1
H. Howe's b. m. American Girl	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First Heat	0:36	1:15	2:29½
Second Heat	0:36¼	1:12¾	2:27¼
Third Heat	0:37	1:15	2:29

The Roadside Murder in Ulster County—Death of Miss Broadhead.

AMANDA (not Mary) BROADHEAD, the victim of the roadside tragedy in Ulster County, is dead. She died at 8 o'clock Tuesday night, not having spoken a word or opened her eyes since she was found. The examination in the case, which was commenced on Wednesday, was continued all day Thursday. During Wednesday, Drs. CHAMBERS, NEAR and BOGARDUS held a *post-mortem* examination of the body, which elicited nothing new, except, perhaps, that doubts are expressed as to the murdered woman being *enciente*. District-Attorney FREDERICK L. WESTBROOK conducts the examination on the part of the people. The sister of the murdered girl has viewed the body and recognized it. The men who claim to be the father and the brother say they do not recognize her. Of course their statements somewhat shake the confidence of some people in relation to the girl's identity, but the District-Attorney is satisfied that the murdered woman is AMANDA BROADHEAD.

The prisoners HANDLEY and MORSE are confined at MOSES SCHOONMAKER's hotel, eighteen miles from Kingston, in charge of Officer WEIST. The father of HANDLEY asserts that his son was in his house at 10 o'clock Saturday night, and did not go out again. When asked why he was positive of that fact, he stated that his son came into his room in the middle of the night and adjusted the covering on his bed. On the other hand, it is said that the proprietor of the Middleport Hotel will testify that he saw HANDLEY at his house at 10 o'clock Saturday night. JESSE M. LOW, of Ellenville, has recognized the horse and wagon which contained the two men who drove into Middleport on the morning of the murder as his, but he says nothing of the whip found near the body. A colored man who belongs to Ellenville saw the whip, and asserted openly that it was the one which HANDLEY and MORSE took with them from Ellenville; but when sought for to give his evidence, the colored man could not be found.

In Ellenville the feeling is strongly in favor of the prisoners, but in Accord Village and vicinity all are impressed with their guilt. It is stated that it is evidently the desire of the family not to recognize the features of the dead girl.

The Bank Robbery and Murder at Alton, Ill.—Confession of One of the Culprits.

From the Missouri Democrat, Nov. 16.

Marshal KECK, of Kansas City, and Detective WRIGHT reached Alton with their prisoners, ST. CLAIR and KELLEY, on Saturday evening, lodging them in jail without trouble, although ST. CLAIR himself was much exercised for fear Judge Lynch would get hold of him. It is not claimed that KELLEY had a hand in this bank robbery and the murder of the private watchman, but he is known to have been cognizant of the circumstances, and it was surmised either a confederate or friend of the parties implicated, consequently his arrest. ST. CLAIR made a confession after his arrival in Alton, to the effect that four men were engaged in the robbery; three were at work inside the bank proper, on the safe, while one was standing guard or watching outside; the private watchman came along, and a struggle ensued, during which he was shot. ST. CLAIR asserts that BILL AYRES fired the fatal shot. Had the watchman not appeared on the scene, in a few minutes the safe would have been opened and all its valuable contents secured; they had done such jobs before, and knew how to go to work. As already known, the four only secured some $800 in stamps and nickels before making their escape. From Alton they came down the river in a skiff to St. Louis, and from thence proceeded to Kansas City, where they had a "job already put up," but they were afraid to attempt it at once, and the arrest of ST. CLAIR cut short his career in the burglar line. From Kansas City the quartette were to have gone to Atlanta, Ga., where another "job" awaited their execution. On Saturday, as stated in our Alton letter, ST. CLAIR was arraigned for preliminary examination, but entered a waiver, which virtually means, in this instance, a plea of guilty as a participant in the burglary, but, as stated, he stoutly denies any hand in the murder. The man KELLEY was held as a witness in the sum of $2,000, and in default of bail was committed to jail. Marshal KECK received a receipt from the Mayor of Alton to the effect that he had delivered to the authorities ST. CLAIR, known to be and properly identified as one of the men wanted and for whom the $1,000 reward was offered, but the reward was not paid, though it probably will be. As he has spent considerable time and money in the affair, it would certainly be an act of injustice not to pay him the promised reward.

Police Descent upon a Disorderly House—A Well-known Character in Custody.

Sergt. FERRIS, of the Fifteenth Ward, and a squad of Police officers, made a sudden descent at a late hour last night upon the alleged assignation-house, No. 209 Wooster-street, kept by Mrs. MARY JAY, when they arrested the proprietress, her house-keeper, ELIZABETH JAY, ANGELINA MARTIN and WM. J. SIMPSON, who were found in the establishment, and the prisoners were escorted to the Mercer-street Police Station. When they were arraigned before the Sergeant, at the desk, a gentleman from Washington, who was present, recognized the woman giving the name of MARTIN as the well-known JENNIE PERRY, who, it is said, achieved an unenviable notoriety in Washington as a pardon-broker and impeachment lobbyist. She seemed very excited in the Station-house, and stated that the arrest had been arranged through a base conspiracy, for the purpose of ruining her character, and so bring disrepute upon her name. The man SIMPSON, who was found in her company, stated that he was from Baltimore, and it is supposed that he gave an assumed name. All of the prisoners will be to-day arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, as he issued the warrant for the Police descent upon the premises.

THE ISAAC WEBB DISASTER.

Additional Particulars of the Voyage and Wreck—The Vessel and Cargo Saved by the Wreckers.

The packet ship *Isaac Webb* was raised from was partially submerged position at Sandy Hook yesterday morning, by the aid of pumps, under the direction of the Submarine Company's wreckers, and was towed to her dock at the foot of Beekman-street, East River, where she now lies. She presents a very weather-beaten appearance; nearly all her sails, fore and aft, have been torn from the yardarms, and her assorted cargo was chaotically strewn about the decks, and more or less damaged. Her mizzenmast was considerably battered and cut, it having been the intention of the officers to get it overboard during the severe stress of weather on Tuesday night, after the vessel had stranded. The account of the calamity which the TIMES published yesterday was obtained at the hour of midnight and from the best available sources. It announced that the passengers had greatly suffered from privation of food, and that five of them had died on the passage in consequence. This is now authoritatively contradicted. JOHN CURTIN, the carpenter of the ship, who had the distribution of the provisions, said to our reporter that he frequently gave the passengers more meat and articles of nourishment than they were entitled to, and that none of them actually suffered from hunger. He is corrobrated in this statement by the first mate, Mr. COZZENS, who had command of the vessel after the death of Capt. STOWELL on the 17th of October. On the 12th of this month there was a scarcity of flour on board, in consequence of the improvident manner in which the unruly crew had used it, but it was not enough to cause an entire deprivation of food. Two biscuits were served out to each person on that day, and on the following day, Sunday, a fresh supply of stores was obtained from the bark *Brazil*, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, which was bound to Philadelphia, from London. This furnished all on board with enough to live comfortably during the remainder of the trip.

The wreck occurred just as the vessel was in sight of land, after having been at sea ever since the 22d of September, the date of her departure from Liverpool. It was caused by the heavy gale of wind which arose on Tuesday night, which, together with the thick fog which existed, made it extremely hazardous for Mr. PETERSON, of pilot-boat No. 14, who came on board that day, to carry the vessel through the channel. He accordingly anchored just outside. She subsequently lost her cable, and had filled with nearly 18 feet of water before the wrecking vessel came to her timely aid. Officer SAMUEL W. DANIELS did excellent service in looking after the passengers and the vessel, and is deserving thanks. The ship is damaged about $25,000, and is fully insured. She carried a general cargo of salt, iron, hides, powder, crockery, &c., valued at several thousand dollars. It has been saved, but is considerably damaged by water. The precise loss has not yet been ascertained.

Coroner FLYNN yesterday proceeded to No. 107 South-street and held an inquest on the remains of Capt. JAMES C. STOWELL, aged 34, and recently in command of the Black Ball clipper-ship *Isaac Webb*, which came near wrecking off Sandy Hook on Tuesday night. DANIEL COZZENS, the first mate of the *Isaac Webb*, testified that the ship left the City of Liverpool on the 22d of September, the deceased being in command. On Oct. 19 a terrific gale was encountered, when four of the boats were washed away, two others stove in, and everything loose on deck carried away. Capt. STOWELL was standing on the port side of the main deck when a heavy sea threw the companion ladder against him, and hurled him against the opposite bulwark. He was taken to the cabin and faithfully attended by the ship physician and one of the female passengers until Oct. 24, when death ensued from the internal injuries sustained by deceased. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased Captain was a resident of Brooklyn, where his widow and five children reside. He had been in the employ of the Black Ball line of packets for over twenty years in several capacities, and bore an excellent reputation.

Rev. Dr. McCosh at the Christian Convention.

Rev. Dr. McCOSH, who was present last evening at the National Christian Convention, the report of the proceedings of which will be found on another page, when presented to the Convention was received with much warmth. The subject on which he addressed the Convention was "Christian Work in Great Britain." He said: I feel at this moment very much in the position of a lady who has been married a few weeks, and who doesn't know whether to call her father's house or her husband's by the favorite name of "home." No doubt the lady has left father and mother and gone to a stranger, and she has done it knowingly and deliberately; yet there will be a time when, sitting in her new house, and by the side of her husband, that she will almost be impelled to say, "I think I will go home." Now, I have come here to America, knowing little about it; but not knowing much more about it than some ladies do when they marry. At all events, I came here of my own free will and consent; and yet there are times when I speak of Ulster and Scotland as being my own country. While my affections are divided allow me to say, one of the objects which induced me to come here, and one in which I know all will unite with me here, is to endeavor to bring the two countries—Great Britain and America—into closer union and fellowship. And there is just one way in which I can hope to accomplish it, and that is to bring the Christian Church and individual Christians to know each other better; and when they know each other better, they will love each other more. [Applause.] When I was in your country two years ago, I observed that there was no tree growing here that looked precisely as those in Europe. There are brave oaks in your country, but still I was induced to observe that they were not like their brother oaks in Britain. I saw plenty of birches, but they were not just the same as the birches of Scotland, though I observed that they were sister birches. And such is my feeling regard to your people, and while there is a difference between Old and New England, there are more important points in resemblance. They are substantially as to race; the same in their love of liberty, the same in their love of education, the same in religion. And I should like to see this country combining with Great Britain for the good of the world; and nothing has distressed me so much as to hear persons railing the other country. I am inclined to utter a parable to such people. An Old Englander and a New-Englander were contending very fiercely about their respective countries, and very near to them a mother and daughter were scolding each other with equal fierceness. So the men left off their dispute to turn round to try and separate the two women, and they began by saying how disgraceful it was to see a mother and daughter quarreling in that way. A bystander remarked to the men, "That which you see before you is your own case." And turning to one he said, "You have not forgotten those people who came over in the May Flower, bringing with them from the old country some of the best ideas and leaving after them a happy influence upon all your institutions." And to the other, he said: "Are you ashamed of your own flesh and blood; of the men and women proceeding from your own race; who went from you to carry your own institutions and religion across the ocean? Unfriendly feelings arising from past differences have nearly all died out, and Christian people in the old land are anxious to know more and more of their brethren here. There is a growing desire on both sides of the Atlantic for a strengthening of the ties which should unite Christians everywhere. Some Christian denominations are perhaps still too much addicted to class distinctions. The Episcopalians in England did not permit either him or Dr. HALL to preach for them. Nevertheless, both had labored much for the good of all denominations in the old country. He would call attention to the fact that Popery and Ritualism are making progress in this country. In England rationalism is doing much evil, and in Southern Europe superstition is prevailing to a great extent. Next year the leaders in the ranks of Popery propose to hold an ecumenical council in the City of Rome. Next Autumn an ecumenical council will be held here, representing all true Christians. When in England he had an interview with the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the latter said that it would afford him unalloyed pleasure to be present at the Convention, and that it had been arranged that eminent clergymen from every country of Europe, as well as distinguished writers and authors, would be present. It would be a meeting for conversation and prayer, as well as for the discussion of all the great questions which interest Christians. The speaker next referred to the great number of foreigners who reached this country, and remarked that many had doubtless left their country for their misdeeds. He supposed that Americans experience great trouble with many of them concerning political matters. It would be a great improvement if Christian people, when leaving Europe, were furnished with letters from the churches which they had attended. Christians must pray that all may be combined in the work of their Master; that the love of brethren may everywhere prevail, in order that the unity of the Church of Christ—a unity with diversity like to that which prevails in nature, may be visible to all. The speaker concluded by expressing the hope that true Christian unity would yet prevail, and that all would be united in the Holy Catholic Church.

"Life in Ancient Athens"—Lecture by Rev. F. C. Ewer.

Last evening a large audience completely filled Steinway Hall on the occasion of a lecture by Rev. F. C. EWER, Rector of Christ Church, on "Life in Ancient Athens." The discourse was given under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of this City, and several of its leading members occupied seats on the platform.

The lecturer was introduced by Hon. WILSON SMALL, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He bore his audience upon an imaginary journey of five thousand miles, to the renowned City of Athens, as it was in the height of its glory, twenty-two centuries ago. A thousand curious questions might be asked, said the speaker, concerning this ancient city. How large a city was Athens? What sort of houses did the people live in? Did they wear shoes and stockings and hats? Was there any commerce? Were there any imports and exports? Were there any taxes? How did they get along without the newspapers, the common pump, the watch, the steamboat, the cigar, the stage-coach, the dictionary? How could they have possibly dispensed with panes of glass for their windows, or knives and forks at their tables? How did they got along without the Post Office? When they wanted to strike a light suddenly, pray how did they manage it without the lucifer match? How did the fair sex get along without a Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer change in fashions? (Surely, said the speaker, parenthetically, the Grecian Bend was unknown in grand old Tripod-street in Athens.) If a lady tore the skirt of her garment, how did she repair the damage without the temporary little appliance, the pin? To say nothing of comfort and convenience, could such have been times of elegance and refinement? Preceding questions we might not answer, but to the last-named query it would be safe to reply affirmatively. Those were days of high culture and polished civilization. In narrative style, and with the most vivid terms, the lecturer then depicted the surroundings and interior life of the ancient city, as they were 450 years before Christ. After having spoken about one hour, the reverend gentleman concluded his remarks, saying, regretfully, that he had intended to take his audience to a Grecian funeral, to a wedding, to one of the temples to see the ancient Athenian religious service, and to the theatre to witness and hear one of the tragedies of Sophocles, and one of the comedies of Aristophanes, in addition to scenes already witnessed, but the canonical length of a lecture was already exhausted. From first to last the interest was fully sustained by the lecturer, and he retired to his seat amid rapturous applause.

City Republican Convention—Informal Ballot for Mayor—Adjournment.

The City Convention of the Union Republican Party of the City, held a meeting last evening for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Mayoralty.

On motion, Hon. SINCLAIR TOUSEY was elected Chairman, and Messrs. JOHN A. BAKER and HENRY HALL Secretaries.

After the roll of delegates had been called, Mr. RICHARDSON moved that the Convention proceed with the nomination of a candidate for Mayor. The motion was seconded by Mr. SPENCER, and passed. To this Mr. ELLERY offered as an amendment that the roll be called and each delegate then name his preference for a candidate informally. The amendment was accepted by Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. DAYTON suggested that the Convention issue an address to the people on the Mayoralty question.

Mr. SPENCER opposed the suggestion.

Mr. OWEN raised a point of order that the debate was not relevant to the question before the Convention.

The Chairman ruled the point of order not well taken, and Mr. SPENCER was allowed to proceed.

Ultimately the subject was debated by Messrs. JAS. FAIRMAN, JOHN H. WHITE, JOHN COCHRANE, A. J. H. DUGANNE, NATHAN KINGSLEY and JOSEPH ELLERY.

The amendment was carried, and the roll called with the following result: For E. C. Cowden, 8; Gen. Shaler, 1; Marshal O. Roberts, 26; John W. Farmer, 13; Richard Kelly, 2; Thomas Murphy, 2; Horace Greeley, 10; W. R. Stewart, 2; William Tucker, 1; C. S. Spencer, 10; Edwards Pierrepont, 7; G. Tousey, 14; John Cochrane, 13; William Taskman, 1; Daniel E. Sickles, 5; William H. Webb, 1; C. C. Pinkney, 1; R. Withaus, 1; J. V. Gridley, 2; J. S. Schultz, 2; William E. Dodge, 2; H. Burke, 1; T. R. Butler, 1; Waldo Hutchins, 1; Joseph F. Ellery, 1; James T. Thompson, 1; Isaac J. Oliver, 1; H. C. Vanvorst, 1; Peter Cooper, 1; N. Kingsley, Sr., 1; William Laimbeer, Jr., 1; Robert Bonner, 1.

Mr. SPENCER then offered the following resolution, which was seconded:

Resolved, That this Convention will nominate candidates for Mayor and Corporation Counsel; and that no person shall be nominated by this Convention for either offices except a well-known, earnest and recognized member of the Union Republican Party of this country.

Col. FAIRMAN offered the following as a substitute for Mr. SPENCER's resolution:

Resolved, That it is the purpose of this Convention to present candidates whose administration, if elected by the people, will secure in the measure of their official power honesty and economy in our municipal affairs, and also such reforms as are demanded to protect the community from the low characters and habitually fraudulent conduct of those who now disgrace and rob the City of New-York.

Resolved, That while these ends may be supposed as distinct from the issues that divide our people into hostile parties on national questions, and while we concur with those who wish such an isolation were possible, as would secure pure men as public officials and righteous measures in each of these departments of the public duties, we are also aware of the state of facts that utterly precludes, by physical and moral causes insurmountable in their nature, any possibility of effective reform through the coöperation of partisan bodies that are antagonistic in principle, practice, organization and education.

Resolved, That the scheme of extemporizing a movement out of both parties for purely local purposes, is simply impracticable, and any such attempt would result in a disintegration and demoralization of the only body to which the people can look with hope as the party whose broad principle of liberty and justice to all, harmonizes, of necessity, with the desires of those who seek reform, honesty and purity in our municipal affairs.

Resolved, That recognizing the affinities of virtue and the affinities of vice, and also the necessity of meeting organized force politically with organized force, our duty to the people manifestly demands that we nominate sterling Republicans, as well as fearless, honest, aggressive reformers, as our candidates, and cordially and fraternally invite every pure element in the community to coöperate with us in the impending contest, and rescue the metropolis from the corruption and fraud that make our City a dark and degrading exception to the moral standing and genius of our country.

The propriety of adopting either resolution or substitute was argued at length by Mr. F. J. FITHIAN, Mr. C. S. SPENCER, Mr. CONOVER, Mr. OWENS. The latter gentleman moved for the adoption of the substitute; but Col. FAIRMAN raised the question of order, that the motion was out of order and was sustained by the Chair. Mr. BURNS then moved for an adjournment until Monday evening, which after some discussion was agreed to.

Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise held a special meeting yesterday afternoon under the direction of President BOSWORTH.

A calendar of twenty-seven cases of alleged violation of the Excise law was presented for trial and disposed of as follows:

JOHN MAHNKAN, No. 221 Grand-street; not revoked.

ISAAC W. LITTELL, No. 93 Market-street; adjourned to Dec. 15.

MICHAEL KELLY, No. 1,082 Second-avenue; dismissed.

PHILIP SHAEFFER, No. 216 Fulton-street; not revoked.

DEIDRICH G. DOEBBUSH, No. 194 Washington-street; not revoked.

MCKENNA & DUFFY, No. 495 Sixth-avenue; adjourned to Dec. 15.

JOHN J. TALLY, No. 348 Sixth-avenue; adjourned to Dec. 22.

JAMES REILLY, No. 35 Madison-street; dismissed.

LOUIS SCHMULLING, No. 1,186 Broadway; not revoked.

MARTIN BOWE, No. 20 Catharine-slip; not revoked.

WM. STRUCKMAN, No. 455 Sixth-avenue; revoked.

WEBER & ENGEL, No. 42 Whitehall-street; adjourned Dec. 15.

CLAUS WILKINS, No. 167 Greene-street; not revoked.

RICHARD WARREN, No. 23 West-street; not revoked.

CHAS. T. HELME, No. 57 Laight-street; not revoked.

LOUIS FISHER, No. 88 Ann-street; revoked.

JOSEPH ERNST, No. 125 Seventh-street; not revoked.

MICHAEL BLEWITT, No. 538 Broome-street; not revoked.

AUG. ZIMMERMAN, No. 149 Thompson-street; adjourned one week.

FRED. CHAMMER, No. 524 West Forty-fourth-street; not revoked.

LOUIS HEILS, No. 404 West Forty-first-street; not revoked.

JAMES MILLER, No. 188 Hester-street; adjourned Dec. 15.

JOHN FINKEL, No. 199 Seventh-avenue; revoked.

THOMAS AHEARN, No. 13 Cherry-street; adjourned one week.

SEBASTIAN ALBUS, No. 160 Third-street; revoked.

MAYER & WEISS, No. 124 East Fourth-street; dismissed.

FRED. G. SCHAFFER, No. 728 East Twelfth-street; not revoked.

The entire afternoon was spent in the trial of these cases, and in the evening the Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

PERSONAL.

MARY MCELROY and her sister, two domestic servants in Lee, Mass., have just received the intelligence that a wealthy old relative has died and left them $70,000 each.

Mrs. LYDIA MEADE, of North Brookfield, Mass., completed her one hundredth year on Monday, Nov. 9. The event was duly celebrated by a large gathering of relatives and friends.

Rev. H. M. PARSONS, of the First Congregational Church, at Springfield, Mass., has received a call from the Plymouth Congregational Church, at Chicago, at a salary of $5,000.

Gen. W. A. HENNINGSEN, the veteran fillibuster, denies that he has anything to do with the rumored expedition on Cuba.

AUGUST BRENTANO has received by the *Scotia* the latest numbers of *Punch, Judy, Tomahawk, Fun*, the London *Athenæum* and other papers. He has also received a fresh invoice of English books—among them two little volumes for children, *Sandford and Merton*, and *Esop's Fables* in words of one syllable.

Gen. W. T. BENNETT, of this City, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for North and South Carolina. Gen. BENNETT was the first officer to organize colored troops during the war, and raised the original company in the District of Columbia. From Captain he passed through all grades to that of Brigadier-General, in which capacity he rendered most efficient service. At the close of the war Gen. BENNETT remained for a long time in command of Charleston, and became thoroughly conversant with the affairs of that State. His record as an officer may be taken as an assurance for the faithful and honest discharge of his new duties.

Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, the Republican nominee for Mayor of Boston, has had a larger experience as a member of the Legislature than any gentleman in that city. He has served nine years in the House and one in the Senate.

The death is announced of Rev. ALGERNON PEYTON, the rector of the richest living in England; it is that of Doddington, including that of March, Cambridgeshire, and which is returned as being worth nearly $40,000 a year.

Hon. STEPHEN ROYCE, late Governor and Chief Justice of Vermont, died at East Berkshire, Vt., Nov. 11, in the 83d year of his age. A superior Judge and a modest, unobtrusive statesman has "entered into rest," like a shock of corn fully ripe. Judge ROYCE was never married.

The arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday were as follows: Postmaster-General A. W. Randall, of Washington, is at the Astor House. Congressman Oliver Ames, of North Easton; Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Hartford; Hon. H. O. Briggs, of Boston; Hon. J. P. Sullivan, of New-Orleans; Hon. M. P. Bemus, of Mayville, N. Y., and G. Lippold, of Paris, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gens. J. A. Potter and J. J. Dana, of the U. S. Army, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. James M. Scovel, of Camden; Gen. Peck, of Syracuse, and Hon. W. S. Thurston, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Boston, and Commander Walker, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. C. G. Sautelle, of the U. S. Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. W. P. Hacker, of Philadelphia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Present State and Impending Future of Our Metropolis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I agree with you, in your article of last Saturday, that we cannot justly charge our political and material grievances entirely upon our foreign population, but for a different reason from that which you assign. The Irish in the Western country, or the country almost anywhere except some mining districts, are scattered and distributed, and their power to do mischief is thus attenuated. In the City the "friends" of SEYMOUR and HOFFMAN are concentrated. Of course they will indulge in their little exuberances, for God—or somebody—has made them so, like the wild beasts Dr. WATTS commemorated.

But they are only the immediate, not the ultimate cause of our woes. *That* must be looked for in the institutions which place the supreme power *anywhere* in the hands of the ignorant and vicious. A large and flourishing country must have large cities. A large city must have a large proletarian population. But have we a monopoly of the Irish? Are there no large European cities? Surely there are Irish enough in cities under British rule, but they do not pervert law and justice—they do not bully and plunder the Protestants, and make them pay tribute to the Church of Rome. No, indeed! Our institutions, theoretically and practically, not only admit the possibility of this foreign influx and concentration, but make it an essential element. Our editors and lecturers and stump-speakers are perpetually bragging and crowing over this state of things, and sanguine persons, like Mr. HENRY WARD BEECHER, think it perfectly seraphic.

If, then, Democracy and universal suffrage do not provide for their own inevitable consequences, they are so far a failure. Every intelligent and honest man says so in private; but few have the courage to acknowledge it in public. I was right glad to see you do it fairly and squarely today. I only wish you had done so on Saturday, instead of seeking a scapegoat in our wealthy native citizens, and blaming them for not making New-York in its material aspects equal to London or Paris. Excuse me for saying that the comparison is most unfair. The embellishments of Paris, which beggar panegyric and defy criticism—what do they owe to private enterprise? The Republican Government of 1848 projected them; the Emperor and his Prefect have carried them out. The municipal improvements of London are far behind those of Paris. Such as they are, they are partly the work of individuals, but we must remember that the noblemen who own whole districts of London, are in a very different political (to say nothing of their social) position from Mr. ASTOR or Mr. STEWART.

Let us just glance at a few of the obstacles to the assumption of an Ædileship by our rich citizens, singly or collectively, for that is what you urge upon them. First, there is a large and influential class of priests and politicians whose interest it is to keep the masses in a state of ignorance and brutality. Secondly, there is a still larger class of politicians requiring to be bribed at every step for their advocacy or to avoid their opposition. Thirdly, any combined action on the part of monied men, if open and honest, would instantly be denounced as a conspiracy of the rich against the poor. The sort of aid they might expect from the Press may be measured by that which has been afforded to the Citizens' Association.

Perhaps, however, you may answer "We admit that our merchants and bankers have not the power to initiate improvements, but that does not excuse their opposing improvements." I say "perhaps you may answer," because this charge has frequently been brought against our capitalists. And it is a plausible one; but may easily be explained by the fact that so many professed improvements have only been stalking-horses for corporation jobs or new railroads. Thus the extension of Fifth-avenue through Washington Parade Ground to the lower part of the City would be very desirable, but the first suggestions of it many years ago were coupled with a scheme for a horse-railroad in Fifth-avenue, and of course all the proprietors there have been skittish about it ever since. So, too, the proposed widening of the upper part of Broadway seems unobjectionable on the face of it, for the idea that a street can be too wide for retail business is absurd after the Parisian Boulevards. But it is generally supposed that the widening would be preparatory to the introduction of an additional railroad, making upper Broadway even worse than it is now for shopping purposes.

Our public opinion encourages a rich man to found charitable or literary institutions, or to make large subscriptions for the managers of his political party to spend. It does not encourage him to take the lead in any scheme of improvement having a direct political bearing. Hence he becomes timid, and is always standing on the defensive, keeping a lookout against pilferers whom he is unable to attack in their strongholds, or even meet half way.

The real remedies required for our present condition are a qualified suffrage and an independent judiciary. We have thrown away these safeguards; how are we to get them back again? How, indeed! and a melancholy Irish echo answers, "Nobody knows." CARL BENSON.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1868.

The Two Extremes.

Hemming Cambric Ruffles—and Making Beaver Overcoats.

My machine has now been in use *seven years*. It *hems fine cambric ruffles*, and does the finest work; while it makes a most elastic stitch. It will sew a *bias* seam that you cannot break—without tearing the cloth. *I have made on my machine two heavy beaver overcoats*; one of which has now been worn five Winters—and *not a stitch has failed*. I prefer the Wilcox & Gibbs Machine to any other, at any price.—*Mrs. D. Helmer, Syracuse, N. Y., July 1, 1868.—Adv.*

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips

Exclude wind, rain, snow and dust from doors and windows of every description. Our new improvement, for which we have lately received letters patent, are of so manifest a character as to give Torrey's Patent Weather Strips an easy superiority over every kind in use. They save in fuel one-half, and preserve health by the prevention of drafts, so productive of colds. Cheap, simple, effective, durable, ornamental, and warranted for five years. Send for illustrated circular.

E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., Sole Manufacturers, No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news or interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

"Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's boots and shoes, beautiful in style, excellent in quality and moderate in price, at MILLER & CO.'S No. 3 Union-square.

An Unsurpassed Article.—J. C. RUSHTON'S FLORAL TOOTH PASTE. Dentists recommend it. Sold by druggists everywhere. Try a box.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av. We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Ballou's F. Y. S. Ballou's F. Y. S.
Six good shirts for $12. Six good shirts for $12.
Six good shirts for $12. Six good shirts for $12.
LEONARD J. BALLOU, Inventor, No. 401 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

Thirty-one Years under one Management, the AMERICAN HOUSE has grown from a small hotel to be now the largest public house in New-England. It is furnished with all the contrivances for the convenience and comfort of its guests, and is deservedly popular with the traveling public in all parts of the country.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established by the manufacturers. ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 29 John-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BACHE—LINCOLN.—At Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Dr. Charles Fox, Mr. ANDREW J. BACHE to Miss MARY DE PEYSTER, daughter of the late Luke Lincoln, Esq.

CARRICK—ANDREWS.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. James J. Helm, at the residence of the bride's parents, CHARLES T. CARRICK to MARY, daughter of Thomas Andrews, Esq., Sing Sing, N. Y. No cards.

DERIPPE—PETTIT.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Joseph H. Price, at the residence of the bride's father, JAMES E. DERIPPE to MARY CECELIA, daughter of M. Pettit, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

HYDE—BROWN.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., near 6th-av., by Rev. S. Hastings, D. D., E. FRANCIS HYDE to MARIE E., only daughter of Albert N. Brown, Esq., all of this City.

HURRY—RENWICK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., EDMUND ABDY HURRY to EMILY ASHTON, daughter of William R. Renwick.

IVES—VAN BOSKERCK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., CHAUNCEY IVES, Jr., to LILLIE T. VAN BOSKERCK, grand-daughter of Thomas W. Birdsall, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

JUDSON—HAUGHWOUT.—At the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. George D. Boardman, of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., ADONIRAM B. JUDSON, M. D., to ANNA M., daughter of the late Peter N. Haughwout, of Port Richmond, Staten Island.

LOCKWOOD—ST. JOHN.—At St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 12, by Rev. Wm. Cooper Mead, D. D., Dr. WILLIAM A. LOCKWOOD to Miss FRANCES J. ST. JOHN, both of Norwalk.

PEARL—MARSH.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Dr. Lothrop, STEPHEN E. PEARL to Mrs. ANNA E. MARSH.

RIECK—FILOR.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, JAMES GARNER RIECK to MARTHA, daughter of the late James Filor, of Key West, Fla. No cards.

SMITH—FRY.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, by Rev. George Henry Cory, WM. ALVIN SMITH to SARAH ALMIRA FRY, only daughter of John Fry, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

WHYLAND—PECK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Street, ALBERT P. WHYLAND to MARY B., daughter of William J. Peck, all of this City.

WALLING—IRWIN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Edward W. Hitchcock, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wood, of Geneva, N. Y., EDWARD T. WALLING to HATTIE E. IRWIN, all of this City. No cards.

WHITING—ALLEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at the Prospect Hill Reformed Church, by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, D. D., JAMES R. WHITING, Jr., Esq., of Yonkers, to GERTRUDE INGERSOLL, eldest daughter of Horatio P. Allen, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

CONGDON.—At Castleton, S. I., on Thursday, Nov. 19, ELIZABETH TRACY, infant daughter of Henry M. and Charlotte Congdon, aged 22.

Funeral from St. Mary's Church, Castleton, S. I., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 11 A. M.

EDGERTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, ABEL T. EDGERTON, in the 74th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, as also those of his sons and son-in-law, Edward Hodges, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, this day at 12 o'clock.

MOORE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, THOMAS C. MOORE, late of Williamsburg, L. I., aged 67 years.

His friends and those of his brother, John Moore, and of W. B. Ostrom, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of W. B. Ostrom, No. 108 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SWORDS.—On Thursday afternoon, Nov. 19, at her residence, No. 163 West 23d-st., MARY, widow of Thomas Swords, in the 85th year of her age.

SIEDENBURG.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 19, GUSTAVE SIEDENBURG, a native of Wismar, Germany, aged 55 years.

The funeral will take place at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

TRUSLOW.—At Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, Nov 17, after a short illness, JENNIE, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Truslow.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Thomas Truslow, No. 1 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DILLENBACK, OF BOSTON, AUTHOR of a work on Consumption and Diseases of the Air Passages, will be at his New-York office, No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th-st. and Union-square, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 19th and 20th November, and on the same days in each successive week.

Persons suffering from long-standing catarrhal and bronchial affections should lose no time in consulting him.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, UNION-SQUARE, three doors west of Broadway. NEW STORE AND NEW DRY GOODS, at lower prices than ever.

THE FRAUDULENT CONSPIRACY IN THE LATE ELECTION.

The Committee on Elections of the Union League Club give notice that persons wishing to communicate information or advice may address the Secretary of the Committee, at the Committee Rooms, No. 26 Broadway, and that contributions to the fund may be sent to MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1868.

WM. E. DODGE, HORACE GREELEY, MOSES H. GRINNELL, ISAAC SHERMAN, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, ISAAC H. BAILEY and JOHN H. WHITE, Committee.

WE OFFER A NOVELTY.
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THE UMBRELLA, THUS SHORTENED,
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ANY WALKING-CANE MAY BE USED.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER.

CONTENTS:

EMBELLISHMENT—BARON VON BEUST.
I.—HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT. Chaps. I.—VI. ... Anthony Trollope.
II.—ON A PIECE OF CHALK ... Macmillan's Magazine.
III.—FOLK-LORE OF THE RED MAN ... Eclectic Review.
IV.—LORD BROUGHAM ... Eclectic Review.
V.—NEWS FROM SIRIUS ... Fraser's Magazine.
VI.—THE INCAS (Concluded) ... Westminster Review.
VII.—LADY NOVELISTS ... Eclectic Review.
VIII.—PHENOMENA OF EARTHQUAKES ... Hartwicke's Science Gossip.
IX.—AJACCIO ... Cornhill Magazine.
X.—FAILURE OF NATURAL SELECTION IN THE CASE OF MAN ... Fraser's Magazine.
XI.—DEAN MILLMAN ... Saturday Review.
XII.—OLD GIRLS ... Saturday Review.
XIII.—BARON VON BEUST ... The Editor.
XIV.—POETRY. XV.—NOTES ON BOOKS. XVI.—SCIENCE. XVII.—VARIETIES.

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RICH AND RACY READING: SCIENTIFIC, RELIGIOUS, LITERARY; ALL FOR THE FAMILY.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for December contains: Henri Rochefort, Editor of the Paris *Lanterne*; Dr. F. Williamson; Frau Marie Simon, her work on the battle-field; Archbishop Manning; Rev. Dr. Stockton; Phrenology in the School-Room; the Human Body; Earning a Wife; Inhabitants of Brazil; Do as others do; Miraculous Healing; Religion and Nature; Progress in Coöperation; The Mink. The 49th Volume commences next number. Terms, $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

COMMENCEMENT OF VOLUME XXXVIII.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER, 1868.

CONTENTS:

A PILGRIMAGE UPON THE RHINE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Bingen.—Rheinstein.—Bacharach.—Pfalz and Gutenfels.—Schonberg.—St. Goar.—Stolzenfels.—Ehrenbreitstein.—The Drachenfels.
EXPLORATIONS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.—(Third Paper.)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Hailing the Ships.—Stampeded by a Polecat.—Ranch of the Salado.—The Dead Whale.—Digging Clams.—Digging for Water.—Exploring Magdalena Bay.—Catching Lobsters.—Gathering Oysters from the Mangroves.—Our Camp on the Island.—A Thorny Path.—Rancho Colorado.
SOUTH-COAST SAUNTERINGS IN ENGLAND.—(Saunter I.)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—On the Devonshire Coast, near Dawlish.—The Hoe.—Eddystone Light-House.—Torquay.—London Bridge.—Daddy's Hole.—Land's End.—Old Tower at Paignton.—Mr. Pengelly.—Dartmouth.—Exeter Cathedral.
THE OLD MAN'S SONG IN AUTUMN.
CHARLES LORING ELLIOTT.
With a Portrait.
THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM: A LOVE STORY. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."—(Concluded.)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Under the Plane-Tree.—Letty's Letter.—Only a Face.—The End.
A STROKE OF BUSINESS.
TRINITY SEASON.
A REPORT OF OUTRAGES.
THE WITCHES OF HAZELCOPSE.
CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.
ENGLISH PHOTOGRAPHS BY AN AMERICAN.
THE CONFESSIONS OF A REFORMED FLANCHETTIST.
THE NEW TIMOTHY. PART VII.
EUSTACIE'S STORY.
THE MAN WHOM EVERYBODY SNUBBED.
TO AN EARLY SWALLOW.
THE RIGHTFUL HEIR.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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Bound volumes of the Magazine, each volume containing the numbers for six months, will be furnished for $3 per volume, and sent by mail, postage paid. Bound volumes of the Weekly, each volume containing the numbers for one year, will be furnished for $7, freight by express paid, the weight of the volumes being beyond that allowed in the mail.

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A NEW VOLUME BY LOUISA MUHLBACH.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New-York, Will publish TUESDAY, Nov. 24.

PRINCE EUGENE AND HIS TIMES.

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IV. ONE TOO MANY. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO.
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VI. TIED UP BY THE THUMBS. By T. A. DODGE.
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VIII. ACQUITTED. By R. H.
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X. TO A FRIEND. By R. H. STODDARD.
XI. WORDS AND THEIR USES. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE.
XII. BARCAROLLE. By LILY NELSON.
XIII. THE GALAXY MISCELLANY: WHO TOOK TICONDEROGA? By B. F. DE COSTA. By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD. EXIT THE BLONDE. By D. H. JACQUES.
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POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at No. 182 8th-av., corner 18th-st., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, to elect delegates to the City, Assistant Alderman and School Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, President.

C. G. ARCHIBALD, H. R. ADES, Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.—A Primary election will be held at Headquarters No. 836 Broadway, on FRIDAY, 20th inst., to elect delegates to the several Conventions.

The polls will be open from 7½ to 9 P. M.

EDWARD ELSWORTH, President.

JAS. H. HANSON, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—This Association will meet at Bleecker Buildings, THIS EVENING, Nov. 20, 1868, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several nominating Conventions.

By order GEO. STARR, [illegible].

W. W. WHITNEY, S. P. SANDELL, Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

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5-20 Coupon, '62.	110	110¼	10-40 Coupon....	105	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107¼	107⅜	Gold............	134⅝	134¾
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Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1868, for the sale of EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1868.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

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Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

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Louisiana Levee Bonds,
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SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED. The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana past-due coupons; also, South Carolina and Louisiana Bonds, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868. }

SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—Proposals will be received in writing at this office for the purchase of Government Gold, in exchange for currency, commencing on MONDAY, the 23d inst., and continuing for six consecutive business days, unless public notice to the contrary shall be given. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $500,000, in sums of not less than $5,000 each, and the whole or any part thereof will be awarded upon such bids as will realize to the Government the greatest amount in currency for the entire sum offered. Proposals will be received from 10½ to 11 o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids, a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made must accompany each offer. The right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interest of the Government. The Gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1868. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1868, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 21 at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, elected Wednesday, 18th instant, met and organized this day, and unanimously elected the following officers, viz.:
ALLAN McLANE, President.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, President pro tempore.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.
By order THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND London Telegraph Company's stock bought and sold. Parties desirous of a REGULAR GOLD DIVIDEND paying stock would do well to investigate. The Company pays REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS in GOLD, TWO PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 30th of November.
By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1868. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of this Company will be reopened FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Life-Saving Raft Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Pine-st., Room No. 5, on WEDNESDAY next, Nov. 25, at noon. Polls will be open one hour.
J. H. UPTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES OF STOCK IN woolen mill property, situated within two hours of New-York. Par value, $100 per share. For particulars, inquire of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,231 34.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.

GEORGE COOK will sell by auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 151 Liberty-st., superb marble and ormolu clocks, bronze, Parian and bisque figures and groups, toilet sets, links, card-receivers, china and Bohemian glass vases, &c., all of the latest designs and importation.

Also, at 12 o'clock, elegant silver-plated tea and coffee sets, casters, ice pitchers, cake baskets, fruit stands, goblets, water sets, ivory table cutlery, forks, spoons, &c.

On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, a general assortment of second-hand and new furniture, beds and bedding, parlor, chamber and library suites, book-cases, hall-stands, extension and centre tables.

At 12 o'clock,
1 Axminster (125 yards) medallion carpet, cost $1,600.
2 Ormolu gas chandeliers, 12 lights, cost $850.
1 Rosewood grand action piano, (used by Jenny Lind.)
2 Rosewood 7¼-octave pianos, full round corners.
1 Royal velvet medallion carpet, 84 yards.

At 1 o'clock, by order of J. C. Barton, assignee, estate of Pendleton & Co. manufacturing Company, 125 lots of silver-plated ware, of superior make and finish, and including a general assortment.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

By order of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the national armory, Springfield, Mass., MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz.:

Small arms, various models.	Machinery.
Horse equipments.	Scrap steel.
Parts of artillery bits.	Old grindstones.
Accoutrements.	Gun stocks, various stages.
Parts of arms, various models.	Old vises.
	Lot window frames.
Old tools.	Sash and blinds.
Borax.	One mowing machine.
Old rope.	Horse carts.
Scrap iron, "wrought and cast."	Tallow.
	One old shed, &c.

Catalogues giving quantity, &c., have already been furnished. Parties who have not received them will be supplied by applying to the commanding officer.

J. R. McGINNESS, Brevet Major Commanding.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York in Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above-entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished by the numbers 1 (one,) 3 (three) and 4, (four,) and map of four lots of ground situated in the First Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Harman Hendricks, deceased, surveyed January, 1846, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor. Said lot, number 1, (one,) is bounded and contains as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of New-st., forty-six feet seven inches, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. and the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along land of —— Schermerhorn, twenty-four feet nine inches, to lot No. 3 on said map; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot No. 3 eight feet nine inches; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot No. 3 thirty-three feet to lands belonging to —— Adee; thence northeasterly along said lands of —— Adee twenty feet eight inches; thence westerly sixty feet ten inches to the easterly side of New-st., and thence southerly along New-st. thirty feet two inches to the point or place of beginning; being known by the street numbers 22 and 24 New-st.; said lots number 3, (three,) and 4, (four,) taken together, are bounded and contain as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Exchange-place twenty-three feet three inches east of the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. with the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Exchange-place forty-eight feet nine inches, to land now or late of the estate of Nathaniel Prime; thence northerly along said land of Prime twenty feet six inches; thence westerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet eight inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land ten feet four inches; thence easterly along said Prime's land four feet four inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet three inches to the southerly line of lands of —— Adee; thence westerly along said —— Adee's lands three feet eight inches; thence northerly along the westerly side of Adee's land six feet three inches to the southerly line of lot No. 1 on said map; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot No. 1 thirty-three feet; thence southerly along the line of lot No. 1 and the easterly line of land of —— Schermerhorn thirty-two feet five inches; thence easterly one foot, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Schermerhorn's land and lot No. 2 on said map, thirty-two feet seven inches to the northly side of Exchange-place and the point or place of beginning: Being known by the street numbers 65 and 67 Exchange-place; be the several dimensions and distances more or less.

And also, at the same time and place, I shall sell in manner aforesaid, the unexpired term of fifteen years and six months, from Nov. 1, 1868, of a certain lease of all that certain store and warehouse situate on the westerly side of Broad-st., between Exchange-place and Wall-st., in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and now known and distinguished by the street number 24 Broad-st., aforesaid, said lease having been made by George T. Adee to Ezra R. Goodridge and Franklin F. Randolph and Francis Goodridge, composing the firm of Ezra R. Goodridge & Co., bearing date Dec. 26, 1863, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the City of New-York in Liber 890 of Cons., page 399, Feb. 10, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain messuage or building and lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Wall-street, in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and which in the deed therefor from Esther Minturn, widow of Jonas Minturn, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to the Seaman's Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York, bearing date the 10th day of August, in the year 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 464 of Conveyances, at page 445, are described as follows: Beginning on the northeasterly side of Wall-street at the most westerly corner of said lot, and running thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line (the same being the centre of the party wall between the two storehouses) of the lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Harman Hendricks, deceased, fifty-five feet and two inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot, ten feet; thence northeasterly along the same sixteen feet and six inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot three feet and six inches; thence southwesterly along a lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of John Gardner, deceased, eight feet; thence southeasterly along the same lot six feet and four inches to the corner of an alley or passage way hereinafter mentioned; thence southwesterly along the said alley sixty-two feet to Wall-st. aforesaid, and thence northwesterly along Wall-street nineteen feet six and one half inches to the place of beginning, with the right or privilege of an alley or gangway about three feet in width between the said storehouse and lot of ground hereby conveyed and the Tontine Coffee House, as by reference to a map or plan of the said lot and alley, by way of illustration colored green, and annexed to a certain deed executed by Moses L. Moses, executor of Isaac Moses and Reuna Moses to Thomas Franklin and Jonas Minturn, bearing date the 4th day of November, 1818, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 133 of Conveyances, page 117, will fully appear, excepting and reserving, however, to the aforesaid Seaman's Bank for Savings, their successors and assigns forever from the said premises, as above described, the yard of and belonging to the said premises, except a strip thereof on the southeasterly side thereof, which is ten feet and nine inches in length on each side, and six feet in width throughout, be the same more or less, and except also the right of way to the said strip across that portion of the said yard, which is hereby reserved from the back door of said building to the said strip, and which said strip and right of way are included in and form part and parcel of the grant and conveyance hereby made, and further excepting and reserving to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever the use of the sewer and the right to connect therewith, leading through or across the said strip to the sewer, which passes under and along the alley on the southeasterly side of the said premises, and which latter sewer leads into the main sewer running through Wall-street, and otherwise reserving and excepting to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever, at their option, the right to carry a pipe through or across the said strip connecting with the said sewers in the alley, and thereby with the main sewer in Wall-street and the right to the use of the said sewers in the said alley and in Wall-street, the said party wall having been discontinued on the erection of a new building on the lot adjoining the said premises hereby conveyed on the westerly side thereof by the said Seaman's Bank, who erected an independent wall thereto, so as to enlarge the width of the premises hereby conveyed, to the extent of the half of the said party-wall, that is to say, six inches, be the same more or less, attending to the easterly side of the said independent wall, being same premises conveyed by Helen Hall and Willis Hall to said Edwards Hall, by deed dated May 16, 1861, and recorded in Register's Office, City and County of New-York, in Liber 844 of Cons., p. 502, on Feb. 17, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF 500 LOTS,
OPPOSITE NEW-YORK, ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
AT 12 O'CLOCK ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, ON THE PREMISES.

The magnificent property at HOMESTEAD STATION, known as the homestead of the Hon. Judge Sturges, two miles from Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries, and only ten minutes from the City by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. The New-York and Paterson Plankroad runs through the property, and the New-York and Hackensack Turnpike passes within a few yards. This is the only large plot now for sale in this locality, and is unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur of prospect and excellence of soil. The above property is on a line with 40th-st., New-York. For maps and free passes apply to the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 28 Cortlandt-st.—Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

THE SALE OF THE IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, Comprising the entire Gallery of A. D'HUYVETTER, Esq., and numbering many of the FINEST EXAMPLES FROM THE STUDIOS OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS OF THE BELGIAN, DUSSELDORF, FRENCH AND AMERICAN SCHOOLS, will take place THIS (THURSDAY) AND TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENINGS, NOV. 19 AND 20, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT THE ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY, BY MINER & BARKER, AUCTIONEERS.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture; painted and enameled cottage suites; wardrobes and bookcases, library tables, feather and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, black walnut and oak extension tables and chairs; engravings, &c., china, crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock:
Nine cases containing one dozen each of assorted cordials.
Cases containing peach marmalade.
Cases containing preserved peas.
A lot of fancy goods, violins, guitars, patent inkstands, &c.
Two carved rosewood grand-action pianos.
Also, a beer pump and soda-water fountain.

MR. EDWARDS' LIBRARY.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 20 and 21, at 7 o'clock P. M.,

The private library of the late Charles Edwards, Esq., author of "Chancery Reports," "History and Poetry of Finger-rings," "Courts and Lawyers," &c., &c., comprising a very choice collection of books, American and English editions, among them many very elegantly bound sets, standard works, illustrated and early printed books, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, NOV. 20, AT 11 o'clock, the entire genteel household furniture contained in the private residence, No. 71 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of elegant walnut parlor furniture, covered in French brocatel and reps; elegant chamber suites in walnut, together with pure curled-hair mattresses, pillows and bolsters; Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil cloths throughout the house; some fine oil paintings, engravings, &c., and all the usual effects belonging to a genteel family declining housekeeping. Catalogues now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 79 Nassau-st.

LARGE ORANGE COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.—We will offer at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the late residence of James Cromwell, deceased, two miles from Monroe Station on Erie Railway, the farm of said deceased, containing 413 acres of land, most of which is well fenced, underdrained and highly productive; it is well adapted to the milk business, and has 75 cows, with other stock, now upon it; terms at sale.

JOHN CROMWELL, J. T. CROMWELL, WM. A. SEAMAN, } Executors.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
2,500 packages Malaga Raisins, stemmed.
250 half-boxes Valencia Raisins.
1,000 frails Seedless Raisins.
178 cases fresh Naples Oranges.
368 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
4 cases finest Elemé Figs, in layers.

SIXTY-EIGHTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon,

70,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during December, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same time and place.

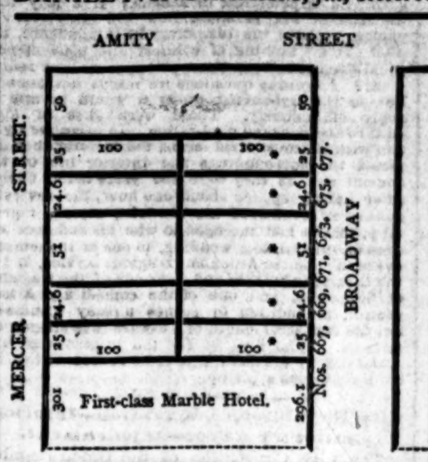
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION
BY ORDER OF THE
SUPREME COURT,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., Referee.



E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
Thursday, December 10th, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE
Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N.Y.
Nos. 667, 669, 671, 673, 675 and 677 BROADWAY,
Part of the Estate of the late John LaFarge

The valuable Broadway property known as the Southern Hotel, or LaFarge House, consisting of 12 full lots, 25x100 feet each, being a frontage of 150 feet on Broadway, nearly opposite Bond street, and 150 feet frontage on Mercer street by 200 feet in depth.

The property consists of a large 5-story marble building covering the entire front on Broadway, with first-class stores on first floor, rented until 1st May next. The southernmost store runs through to Mercer street. The whole of the upper part is arranged for a hotel, and can easily be altered for stores; 99 feet is divided by party walls into 4 lots, 2 of 25 feet, and 2 of 24 feet 6 inches, leaving 1 lot of 51 feet front, and will be sold in that way.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser for three or five years, with privilege of paying it off upon giving six months' notice.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine street, N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—By order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, under the direction of Simon de Visser, Receiver. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY, NORTHEAST CORNER WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 1,260, 1,262 and 1,264 Broadway, valuable plot of ground, being 53 feet 9 inches on Broadway, and 80 feet 9 inches on 32d-st., with the three-story brick building thereon.

WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 51, 51½, 53 and 55, adjoining the above on the rear, 50x98 feet 9 inches, with the two three-story brick buildings thereon.

EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NEW-ST.—Nos. 65 and 67 Exchange-place, through to Nos. 22 and 24 New-st., with the valuable four-story brick buildings thereon.

BROAD-ST., No. 24—The unexpired term of 15 years and 6 months from Nov. 1, 1868.

WALL-ST., No. 82—Valuable five-story stone front building and lot of ground, north side, near Pearl-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Receiver, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon,	1 boring machine,
Artillery implements and equipments,	1 vertical drill,
	1 hand force-pump,
Muskets, rifles and swords,	Blacksmiths', carpenters'
Infantry equipments,	and finishers' tools,
Spare parts of small arms,	Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City.

C. P. KINGSBURY, Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree made at a stated term of said Court held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain piece or parcel of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, particularly described as follows, viz.; beginning at the northeasterly corner of Broadway, as recently widened and straightened, and Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly in front along the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-three feet nine inches to the northerly boundary line of to what was formerly the Allen or Shdell property, so called; thence running easterly along the northerly boundary of the said Slidell or Allen property, seventy-three feet six inches, to a point which on a line drawn at right angles with Third-second-street, is distant seventy-five feet three inches from the northerly side of Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-second-street twenty-three feet six inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; thence running easterly along the said centre of the block fifty feet to the westerly line of land now, or late of one Daniel Schoonmaker, and thence running southerly at right angles with Thirty-second-street, and along the said westerly line of land now or late of Schoonmaker, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence westerly in front along Thirty-second-street, ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being subject also to the party wall agreement heretofore made with said Schoonmaker.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND Mme. DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., New-York. No deception, no quackery.

A LADY'S PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, NO. 8 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful practice, guarantees relief in all female complaints from whatever cause, produced with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 18, WHEN leaving a reception on Madison-av., near 31st-st., a cluster of diamonds, arranged in the shape of a heart, in a gold setting, with a miniature on the reverse. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the owner at No. 49 West 34th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE—AN EXtensive slate quarry in full working order, and producing a first-class article, near Easton, Penn. Price for quarry and 6¼ acres of ground, &c., &c., $40,000. Terms easy. Sample on exhibition at office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. GARDINER S. SPOFFORD HAS this day been admitted a member of our firm. NOV. 14, 1868. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MANSFIELD YOUNG, SAMUEL G. STARR and JOHN PHILLIPS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who composed the late copartnership firm of John Phillips & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of the said Mansfield Young and Samuel G. Starr; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY D. OLIPHANT, of the town of East Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of November A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS SAMUAL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Louis Samual & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, As Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EBENEZER BARLOW, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN A. GRAVES, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 20, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. J. HARCOURT BAGOT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by J. J. Harcourt Bagot, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n20-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FLETCHER PLACE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Fletcher Place, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n13-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED FLOSTROY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alfred Flostroy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of November, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n13-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. TALMAGE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Talmage, of Bound Brook, Somerset County, State of New-Jersey, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1868.
ROBERT M. MASTERTON, Assignee.
n13-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES FREEL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James Freel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 5th day of November, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
n12-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. KIRBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William L. Kirby, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n6-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. SCHILLINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 3d day of November, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John J. Schillinger, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN J. FREEDMAN, Assignee,
n6-law3wF* No. 231 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY R. WINTER, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry R. Winter, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, 31st day of October, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n6-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON H. MURLIN, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Solomon H. Murlin, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, 31st day of October, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n6-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BOND, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph W. Bond, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 5th day of September, A. D. 1868.
ROWLAND G. BALL, Assignee,
n6-law3wF* No. 62 Pine-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES M. BADGER, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of November A. D. 1868: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James M. Badger, of the County of Kings, who was, on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.
JOSEPH FORNACHON, Assignee,
n20-law3wF* No. 63 Nassau-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS L. McELRATH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d October, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n13-law3wF*

NO. 1,819.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. C. ANDERSON, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James W. C. Anderson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of October, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n13-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SIMEON LOSEE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simeon Losee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Nov. 18, 1868.
HENRY TRAPHAGEN, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.
W. MUIRHEID, Attorney for Bankrupt.
n20-law3wF*

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

FORT WADSWORTH, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. H., Nov. 11, 1868. }

Proposals in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M., Nov. 25, 1868, for supplying FRESH BEEF to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney, tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this Post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh meats as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or ribs roasts, mutton chops, &c.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st of December, 1868, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of two thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. on Nov. 25, 1868, at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Beef," and addressed
J. W. MacMURRAY, First Lieut. First Artillery, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 2, 1868. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 7th of December, 1868, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with sixty thousand (60,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained oil, divided into five lots.

Proposals to furnish kerosene or ethereal oils, or any of their mixtures, will not be considered.

Any desired information concerning terms of contract, time and place of delivery, quantity of oil in each lot, character of packages, manner and nature of inspection and test, &c., &c., will be given upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES BRINK and NICHOLAS G. MERILEN, plaintiffs, against FRANK D. CARLEY and GEORGE A. WELLES, defendants.—Summons—For money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand four hundred and ten dollars, with interest from the 31st day of July, 1868, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Oct. 5, 1868.
SMEDBERG & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 29th day of October, 1868.
SMEDBERG & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o30-law6wF*

IRON WORKS.

SCREW BOLTS. FORGED NUTS.

FOR STRENGTH AND FINISH UNEQUALED, SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY, GREENPOINT, L. I.
T. S. YOUNG, Treasurer, No. 120 Chambers-st.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; wish to live together in a private family; one as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress in a private family, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; is a Protestant; no objections to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 214 West 19th-st., fourth floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY an American Protestant woman, who is thoroughly competent in all kinds of family sewing, and understands dressmaking; is a first-class operator; no objection to the care of children. Can be seen for two days, between 12 and 4, at No. 54 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; no objections to coarse washing in a small family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman to do the down-stairs work in a private family; good bread and biscuit baker and excellent laundress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 226 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; good baker of bread, biscuits and all kinds of meats; has a boy who would be generally useful; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 418 East 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, sisters; one to cook and assist in the washing, the other to assist in light chamberwork or waiting; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 309 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook and laundress; has no objection to a boarding-house or private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 674 2d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as regular chambermaid; will do washing or sewing; is a first-class waitress; is fully competent for either; has good reference. Can be seen for three days in the corset store, No. 283 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as nurse; has four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 310 East 31st-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands the cooking of soups, meats, pastry and jellies, and is a competent baker. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days. City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as excellent cook and good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen at 151 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class cook, or would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 243 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or general housework in a private family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 17th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class servant; is neat and understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 245 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; understands fluting; has best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of meat, dessert, soups and game; best of City reference. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, CHAMberwork and waiting, or housework; good City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 168 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FAITHFUL and trusty Swedish girl to do any light work in a family. Call at No. 48 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook; reference from present employer. Apply at No. 187 6th-av.

THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DEceased soldiers, and also crippled and disabled soldiers, will find immediate relief and employment by applying to Mrs. HARRY HUNTER, No. 659 Broadway, Room No. 18.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress by a respectable person; can dress hair and make plain dresses; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; no objections to assist in the care of grown children, or light chamberwork; has the very best City reference—nine years in one place. Can be seen at No. 307 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a private family as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 6TH-AV., 20th-st., a large number of recommended Scotch, Protestant and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls, and those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman; is a good cook; understands all kinds of baking, meats, soups, pastry, cake and desserts; would assist with the plain washing if required; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 247 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT SERVANTS, with seven years' City reference, situations in one family, City or country; one as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; wages $14 and $13. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 471 2d-av., near 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced English Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse, or as nurse and seamstress to older children; can cut and fit their clothes; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 125 West 33d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation in a private family as infant's nurse; is capable of taking charge of grown children; can sew, if required; the best of reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, (with a girl 5 years old, but no trouble,) a situation, in City or country, for general housework; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl to do cooking or general housework; neat, and economical servant; an excellent washer and ironer; obliging and trusty; best references given. Apply at No. 131 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; to go by the day or month, and do light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 7th-av., west corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress and dressmaker; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman, one who understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address No. 145 East 22d-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands soups and desserts; an excellent baker; will assist in washing; good reference. Call at No. 363 West 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 378 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, A situation as kitchen-maid in a gentleman's family. Apply for two days at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av. In the City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, in a private family as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 32 1st-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; City references. Call at No. 242 West 16th-st., two stairs up, front.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIenced chambermaid and waitress, with good City reference, a situation in City or country. Can be seen at 1 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK BY the day; does all kinds of family sewing; can assist with dressmaking or any kind of sewing; has good reference. Call at No. 35 West 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid or waitress; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 253 8th-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing in a private family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 422 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable women; one as first-class laundress, the other as cook; wish to be in one family. Can be seen at No. 304 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 215 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 West 14th-st., her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or general work of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 15 West 35th-st., first house from 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and seamstress; four years' City reference can be given. Call at 110 West 30th-st.

WANTED—LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing. Call at No. 12 West 46th-st.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHING wanted by two very respectable girls, sisters, who are first-class laundresses. Call at No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, wet nurses, &c., No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, 29 years of age, a situation in some respectable family as coachman and groom; can break in colts, clip and singe; can drive from two to four in hand; can take charge of an invalid gentleman; no objection to City or country; best of recommendation. Apply or address for three days No. 71 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A GOOD AND PERMANENT SITuation as coachman and groom in a private family in the country, (distance no object,) by a smart, sober, willing and industrious young Englishman; thoroughly understands his business, and can give first-class City reference. Address R. E. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; can milk, help in garden, and understands all kinds of chores around a house and grounds; any gentleman wanting him on trial, if he is not the right kind of a man, will charge nothing for his time; best City and country references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, a Protestant; can take charge of a farm or garden; understands the care of cows and horses; his wife is a good dairy woman; has four years' experience. Call or address G. C., No. 639 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; is a good driver; can milk or do gardening if required; satisfactory reference can be shown to that effect. Can be seen at Lawrence's horseshoeing, Main-st., Yonkers.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; would make himself generally useful; no objection to country; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; understands thoroughly the care and treatment of horses; good driver and good City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a good vegetable gardener; understands both branches thoroughly; will be found sober, very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GROOM'S SITUATION BY A young man of experience, with the best of reference from his late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a first-class man, who is thoroughly competent; is a first-rate horse clipper; good City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man of long experience in the business; would not object to taking care of a horse and cow. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STOUT YOUNG MAN, A situation as porter in a store; wages moderate; good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address T. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a Protestant, a situation; no objection to any part of the country; has good City references. Address E. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY TO run errands. Call at No. 260 3d-av., one door above 21st-st.

ANY PERSON NEEDING THE SERVICES of an intelligent, sober, industrious American as porter, (has been used to packing,) or otherwise, may hear of such an one by addressing JAMES RIKEMAN, Box No. 493 New-York Post Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN AT PRESENT MEMBER of a leading dry goods house in this City, having exclusive charge of the office business, credits, &c., would be willing to make arrangements with some first-class firm to occupy a similar position after Jan. 1. Address FINANCE, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SEVERAL SALESMEN, WHO CAN influence a large trade in the dry goods importing and jobbing business. Parties familiar with foreign dress goods, and who have a prompt paying trade, can make liberal arrangements by addressing V., Box 4,020 New-York Post Office.

SALESMAN—WANTED AN UMBRELLA salesman; capable and experienced; one who can influence trade. Address Box No. 1,783, with real name, references, &c.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continental mail sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $95.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Americans traveling going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
ASIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin.....$130
Second cabin.....80
Cabin passage to Paris.....145

Berths not secured until paid for.
No experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO.....Nov. 26 | TRIPOLI.....Dec. 10
SAMARIA.....Dec. 3 | PALMYRA.....Dec. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MINNESOTA.....2,866 tons.....Nov. 25, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO.....2,015 tons.....Dec. 2, at 2 P. M.
N. BRUNSWICK.....2,166 tons.....Dec. 16, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,866 tons.....Dec. 23, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

EUROPA.....Nov. 21 CALEDONIA.....Dec. 12
COLUMBIA.....Nov. 28 BRITANNIA.....Dec. 19
IOWA.....Dec. 5 SIBERNIA.....Dec. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at best rates in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LONDON will sail from the North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21.
Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Mail Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Nov. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Dec. 1

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45 and 47
Halifax	30	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North-st.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway.
LOUISIANA, FORBES, will leave THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 9 A. M. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
JAMES S. WOOTT, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 30 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
Outside. Inside. $200 $150
$250 $200

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1864, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 6th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 58 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. J. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DRAKE, will leave Pier No. 37 East River, on MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $60 currency. For freight or passage apply to
A. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer, sailing on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 2 P. M. Freights received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 23d inst., at Pier No. 42 North River.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well known side-wheel steamship
DE SOTO, W. R. EATON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The North American Steamship Company will dispatch the
HAVANA, SAN DIEGO DE CUBA.....Nov. 28
HAVANA, SAN DIEGO DE CUBA.....Dec. 5
RAPIDAN follows.....Dec. 12
RIENVILLE follows.....Dec. 19

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Aransas Pass and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 86 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship
GEORGIA, Capt. SMITH,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 1 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Through insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior of Alabama rated lower than any other line. Has superior passenger accommodations.
For freight or passage apply to
L. C. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 176 Chambers-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Duplicate passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. SOMES, Passport Agent, 293 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. .....Nov. 26
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. CHARLES ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 3.
COLUMBIA, Capt. C. VAN SANT, Dec. 10.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARINER, Capt. KENDRICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 21
GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. FARLEY, SATURDAY, Nov. 28
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 62 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, and FLORIDA on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 62 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports, procured from the Department of State, by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 61 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 213 and 214 5th-av.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 23. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 23d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 2 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnasium. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL,

Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.
The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.
The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Circulars now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDER, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER.
French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU.
Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.
The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.
Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.
Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 27 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE.—SEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 9. Terms, $280 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 156 Broadway, or address Principals.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 22 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 611 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 23.
Rev. LORENZO PLACK, A. M., Principal.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITing, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

AT $6 PER WEEK, TUITION, BOARD AND washing for boys under 11; delightful country home. Address CARE, Box No. 144 Times Office.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

W. R. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Misses, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE, fully competent to teach Latin, Greek, French and German, which latter two languages he speaks, wishes a situation; no objection to go West or South: highest references. Address ALSO, Box No. 121 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIence in one of the best schools of New-York, as assistant teacher of the English branches and mathematics, desires a position in a school, or will give private instruction in families; the best references. Address T. H., Station D, New-York.

A LADY LATELY FROM PARIS IS open to an engagement as teacher of French, English, Spanish and music; can take entire charge of children or young ladies; superior recommendations. Address TEACHER, Box No. 107 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS wishes to give lessons in higher English branches, French and Latin; instruction thorough; best City reference. Address Q., book store, No. 24 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED IN PARIS, and experienced in teaching, desires to give a few French lessons; highest references. 218 East 14th-st.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, an associate principal. Address PRINCIPAL, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 35th-st., New-York, on the European plan. Rooms en suite and singly at moderate rates.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOUR GENTEEL BRICK HOUSES—Nine rooms and cellar, with water and gas, south side of Douglass-st., 100 feet east of Hoyt-st.; price, $4,750; nearly all mortgage; rent, $540. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York. Office No. 1, up stairs.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—BROOKLYN Heights, Hicks-st., near Pierrepoint, handsome three-story house and lot, 20x62x100; price $12,000.
W. COOK, No. 157 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—CHARMING location, three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; owner going to Europe; immediate possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT 400 LOTS, IN one body, located in Brooklyn, between Fulton-st. and Bedford Way. Price $500 per lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 286 6TH-AV.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL NEXT, A FURnished house, in Elizabeth, N. J., one and a quarter miles from depot; also, barn, one cow, a rockaway and sleigh; to a good family, $100 per month. Apply to H. E. KNAPP, No. 32 Whitehall-st., or on the premises, Magie-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST—MRS. VAN HORN, THE GREATEST Independent Business and Medical Clairvoyant known; has the Egyptian Talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; likeness and name. No. 204 West Houston-st., below 7th-av. Fools not admitted. She succeeds when all others fail.

NO. 195 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know, losses, numbers, sickness. Medicines for all diseases, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, two children (and nurse); two connecting rooms, with board, below 14th-st., and between 2d and 6th-avs.; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, X. Y., Box No. 1,277 New-York Post Office.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE—LONG MANE and tail; sound and kind; 7 years old. Can be seen at Isaman's stable, corner Broadway and 24th-st., from 9 till 10 and from 2 till 4.

FOR SALE—A BROWN PONY, ABOUT 13 hands high; kind and gentle in harness, and a good saddle horse; price $150. Apply at the private stable No. 29 Lexington-av., before 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR FINE CART OR TRUCK horses; they are 16 to 17 hands high; 5 to 7 years old; fit for any heavy work; warranted sound and kind. Call at No. 222 Delancey-st. until sold.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, 5 YEARS OLD; been used in a furniture truck; will be sold very cheap. Inquire in Crawford's looking-glass store, No. 18 Horatio-st., one door east of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SOREL MARE, fit for coupe and family use; warranted; $200. One rose (five) pound worker; cheap. Apply in feed store, No. 137 East 23d-st.

ARMY HORSE BLANKETS, NEW, $2 50; Wagons, Carts, Mule Collars, Harness, McClellan Saddles, Tents, Wagon Grain, Horse Covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 19 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving with trap blocks 39th-st., from 1st to 2d avs.

2d. For building sewers in 1st-av. from 120th-st. to and through 121st-st. to and near 2d-av.

3d. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 45th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

4th. For laying crosswalks from the N. E. corner of Cottage-place and West Houston-st., in a line directly opposite to West Houston-st.

5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 77th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

6th. For building sewers in 83d and 84th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.

7th. For building sewers in Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts., in Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts., in Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and in Church-st., between Lispenard and Walker sts.

8th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks on north side of Morton-st. from Washington to West-st., and on south side of Morton-st., from Bleecker to Bedford-st.

9th. For laying crosswalks from the N. E. to the S. E., and from the N. W. to the S. W. corners of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.

10th. For relaying and making full width crosswalks across West-st. from the north side of Day-st. to Pier No. 50.

11th. For building sewers in 88th, 86th and 87th sts., between the 4th and 5th avs.

12th. For building sewers in 3d-av. from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.

13th. For building sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 122d sts., and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs.

14th. For building sewers in 1st-av., from 125th-st. to and through 134th-st. to 3d-av., and in 125th-st. between 3d and 4th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of 39th-st., from 1st to 2d avs., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

2d. Both sides of 122d-st., from Avenue A to 2d-av.; also both sides of 1st-av., from E. 4th to 123d-st.

3d. Both sides of 45th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.

4th. The easterly side of Hancock-st., from West Houston to a point half way to Bleecker-st.; also both sides of 6th-av., between the above mentioned Hancock st., to a point half way to Macdougal-st.

5th. Both sides of 77th-st., from 4th to Madison-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

6th. Both sides of 83d-st., from Madison to 5th-av.; also both sides of 84th-st., from 4th to 5th-av. and the easterly side of Madison-av., from 84th to 85th-st.

7th. Both sides of Washington-st. between Jane and Horatio sts.; also both sides of Waverley-place from Christopher to West 10th-st.; also both sides of Watts-st., from Sullivan to Varick-st.; also both sides of Church-st., from Walker to Lispenard-st.

8th. North side of Morton-st., from Washington to West-st.; also, south side of Morton-st., from Bleecker to Bedford-st.

9th. Both sides of West 10th-st. and both sides of Waverley-place to a point distant half the block in either direction from the corner of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.

10th. The north side of Day-st. and the east side of West-st., from the northeast corner of Day and West sts. to a point distant half the block northerly.

11th. Both sides of 85th-st., from Madison to 5th-av.; also, both sides of 86th and 87th sts., from 4th to 5th-av.

12th. Both sides of 88th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.; also, both sides of 3d-av., from 86th to 87th-st.; also, the east side of 4th-av., from 86th to 88th-sts.

13th. Both sides of 2d-av., from 120th to 123d-st.; also, both sides of 119th and 121 sts., from 2d to 4th-av.; also, the east side of 4th-av., between 118th and 119th sts. and 120th and 121st sts.

14th. Both sides of 1st-av., from 124th to 126th-st.; also, both sides of 124th-st., from 1st to 3d-av.; also, both sides of 125th, from 3d to 4th-av.; also, the east side of 4th-av., from 124th to 126th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GILBERT PACKETT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Nov. 17, 1863.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1863.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

Interest on all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILliam D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 373 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 13, 1863.

JENNIE C. GOLDTHWAITE,
HENRY C. PLACE,
Executors.
n13-lawfm

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against THOMAS W. LEMOINE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are hereby required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1863.

JAMES H. BRADY, No. 130 Duane-st.,
CHARLES E. BRADY, No. 350 Broadway,
Executors.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 20½ West Houston-st., within six months from date.

ALFRED BUSSELL,
SAML. D. BUSSELL,
Executors.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1863. sep18-lawfm

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $14, $17, $20 to $30 and upward, Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
Slabs, plain and enamelled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Samples and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ELEGANT DECORATED MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, representing the CHOICEST DESIGNS. Also, WALL PANELLING, PEDESTALS, COLUMNS, &c., in RICH and ELEGANT colors. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 8th-av.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at low prices. P. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 83 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ALTERATIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 886 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL her entire stock of HIGH FRENCH CLOAKS, IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH; OPERA CLOAKS AND SACQUES, IN SATIN, SILK, PLUSH AND CLOTH, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS. NO. 1,146 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND SAILOR HATS.—Bonnets $10, worth $20; mourning bonnets and veils, velours and crape, widows' ruches, children's hats. L. EINNS' Millinery, No. 977 Broadway. Great bargains this week.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated this anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 13 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Patents procured in five years.—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the most illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

AND YET ANOTHER VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812 GONE.—WILLIAM HADLEY, in the 72d year of his age. The funeral takes place THIS THURSDAY, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the late residence, No. 275 Bleecker-st., corner of Columbia. The veterans have been attended with the usual badge of mourning. Brothers, we are leaving fast; this makes another veteran we have lost in a little five or six months that we have had, and who was on our rolls.
Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. A. DALLY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND OPERA.

DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, NOV. 20,
Verdi's
SICILIAN VESPERS.
SICILIAN VESPERS.
SICILIAN VESPERS.
Signor ANTONUCCI IN HIS GREAT ROLE OF JOHN OF PROCIDA.
and the following great cast:
Duchess Elena.....Miss AGATHA STATES
Arrigo.....Signor BRIGNOLI
Guido di Monfort.....Signor ORLANDINI
John of Procida.....Signor ANTONUCCI
De Vaudemont.....Signor BARILI
Bethune.....Signor DURSEUL
TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, GRAND GALA MATINEE.
BENANI.
Miss AGATHA STATES IN HER GREAT ROLE OF ADMISSION FOR MATINEE TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, $1.
MONDAY, Nov. 23, Mozart's Masterwork, DON GIOVANNI.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 21,
On which occasion will be presented
VERDI'S GRAND OPERA
ERNANI.
Seats can now be secured at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and in New-York at No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK.
GRAND GALA MATINEE
SATURDAY, NOV. 21,
ERNANI.
MISS AGATHA STATES IN HER GREAT ROLE OF ELVIRA.
Admission to all parts of the house $1.
Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway; Sonnenberg's Music store, No. 826 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE AT N. SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.
Sole Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU
FIFTH WEEK OF THE CROWNING SUCCESS AND IRRESISTIBLE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON, OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Presented EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING with a splendor of mise en scene and cast never equaled on any stage.
The cast comprises Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Seckers, Genot, Forgeot, Goby, Massy, Petit, Mlle. Guerotel, Bageard and M. Gabel, who created the role of Piton the Gen d'Arme, together with the entire strength of the company, numbering 140.
Private Boxes for the Matinee can now be secured.
Beware of ticket speculators. Buy seats at the office.
After 6½ o'clock, general admission half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS MATINEE AT 1, SATTRDAY AFTERNOON. Doors open at 12½. GRAND MATINEE—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Ladies are particularly requested to send for their seats or tickets in advance at the following places down town: Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway; up town, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Francais.
NOTICE.—The lobbies of the theatre will be he

INCENDIARISM.

Seven Stables Simultaneously Fired—Excitement on the East Side of the City.

At 2:15 o'clock yesterday the fire alarm signal No. 289 was sounded, indicating a fire in the vicinity of Avenue A and Fourteenth-street. The engine companies of the district, repairing to the locality, found the flames to be in a stable in the rear of No. 407 East Sixteenth-street, occupied by Mrs. JANE MACDALLEN. They had scarcely arrived, however, before alarms were simultaneously brought that the stable of HENRY HANGLIN, at No. 500 East Sixteenth-street, was on fire, and almost immediately afterward attention was diverted to the stable of CHARLES H. REYNOLDS, No. 507 East Fifteenth-street; that of BERNARD DALTON, No. 531 East Fifteenth-street, and that of JOHN LAMBERT, No. 536 East Sixteenth-street, all small brick structures on the rears of the lots, and all found to have been fired at about the same moment. The firemen were for an instant bewildered by this cordon of fire, so rapidly encircling the entire neighborhood, and that moment of irresolution caused a second alarm to be sounded, bringing to the spot a large reinforcement of engines, together with President SHALER and Commissioner WILSON, to aid with their counsel Chief-Engineer KENGLAND, who had already arrived. The firemen, however, had hardly ceased their exertions for a moment, and going rapidly from fire to fire, had extinguished them all by the time the reinforcements had arrived, and when the excitement was at high tide. The scene was one of great confusion. The locality is one of the most densely populated in the City, and the great tenement-houses poured out thousands of men, women and children to surge through the misty streets from one point of alarm to another, thus impeding the firemen, perplexing the policemen, and adding something of terror, with their wild cries of apprehension, to the turmoil. Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was quickly on the spot with a large force, and order was soon restored. The fires had been quenched in their incipiency, and the superintendent went off, together with President SHALER and Commissioner WILSON, who had found nothing to do. So far as material damages were concerned, the affair had rapidly assumed the phase of much ado about nothing. There had been in none of the stables any loss from fire, and the damage by water was very slight, for the sufficient reason that the stables contained very little to be damaged.

The chief fact of interest, however, became known only when the uproar had subsided, when it was apparent that the fires were the results of wanton, reckless incendiarism upon the part of two half-grown men, who had rushed rapidly from stable to stable, applying the match to each in turn, and from no other motive but the spirit of wicked mischief. These men were seen hurrying from stable to stable, leaving the track of flame behind them; wherever they went there the flames burst forth, and but for the fact that the firemen followed so closely on their heels, the freak of the young fiends would have resulted in one of the most disastrous conflagrations that ever visited the City, and would most certainly have been accompanied with serious loss of life. As it was, the immense masses of humanity from the tenement-houses trembled with a sense of peril, averted, indeed, but still feared, and the insurance companies far down town were startled into apprehension of the spread of the great fire being sent in a second alarm about 3 o'clock. Presidents and surveyors hurried to the scene to find their fears for the time baseless.

But for some hours of the afternoon it was by no means certain that the destruction of the eastern part of the City would not be compassed. While the crowds yet swayed through Fifteenth and Seventh streets, and about 3:30 o'clock, before many of the engines had yet returned to their houses, the alarm again sounded for a fire discovered in a stable in the rear of No. 226 Third-street, and distant about twelve blocks from the former fires. In this instance the flames gained some headway before they were attacked, and the stable was nearly burned out, destroying three cows and two horses, which were in it at the time. The cows belonged to HENRY WANNEMACHER, who also owned the building, and whose loss is about $1,500, for which he has a policy for $1,000 in the Germania Insurance Company. The horses belonged to EDWARD PLATT, were worth about $100 each and uninsured. While the flames were still unsubdued in this stable, smoke was seen issuing from a window on the top floor of No. 240 Third-street, a few doors off, and the firemen dashing up, found that the torch had been applied to some cleaning in the apartments of BERNARD BERGEN. This fire soon extinguished and with little loss, and at that moment the wild cry of alarm was again heard, and the bewildered firemen, rushing around the corner, found that the incendiaries had selected the stable at FREDERICK MARTINE, No. 114 Pitt-street, as additional food for flames. Here, again, the incendiaries were too quick for detection, and again the fire was extinguished before any damage had been done further than to destroy a bale of hay.

With this last fire the record of the afternoon was made up. There had been eight separate fires within a comparatively small area, and within a space of time less than two hours. The damage to property from the entire number had been less than $3,000, but the event, or more properly events, caused a greater perturbation among our citizens, and especially among those of the threatened section, than any event of late years. Until a late hour of yesterday the fires were still the subject of discussion everywhere, and on the east side the apprehension was quite general of a renewal of the incendiary attempts, everybody seemingly expecting to hear the deep-throated bells sounding another alarm at any moment.

The persons who attempted this wholesale destruction of property, and threw one-half of a great city into terror, have not been arrested, nor can the Police be said to be as yet on their trail. They were, however, seen, and the descriptions obtained of them during the excitement have been carefully recorded by Capt. CAMERON, who will spare no efforts to bring them to justice. So far as known they are only two in number, and no other cause than wanton mischief can be assigned for their acts. It is proper to add that Mr. JOHN LAMBERT, of No. 583 E. Sixteenth-street, who was arrested by order of one of the District Engineers in the first flurry of the excitement, on suspicion of being concerned in the affair, was promptly released by Capt. CAMERON, there being no evidence whatever incupating him.

OTHER FIRES.

At 8:30 o'clock a slight fire occurred at the dwelling-house No. 129 Delancey-street, caused by children setting fire to some straw.

At 4:30 o'clock another fire occurred on GEORGE GERIN'S stables, No. 688 Water-street, when the flames were extinguished by the Police after a damage of $50 had been occasioned.

At 4:45 o'clock an alarm of fire was given in consequence of flames being discovered in the stable No. 70 Cherry-street, rear, occupied by Mrs. MARGARET BROWN, who sustained a loss of $900 on stock. The building is owned by G. FAGLEABUS; damage slight.

At 6 P. M. still another fire occurred at No. 299 Bowery, caused by a defective chimney. Extinguished without damage.

Extensive Fire in Brooklyn—Loss Upward of $100,000—A Fireman Killed—Insurances.

Brooklyn was the scene of another extensive conflagration yesterday morning, about 4:30 o'clock, by which property amounting to upward of $100,000 was destroyed, and one fireman lost his life. As well as can be ascertained the fire originated in the three-story brick building, Nos. 199 and 201 Water-street, but in what manner or at what particular portion of the building, has not transpired. As soon as the flames obtained the slightest vent they extended rapidly, and defied the utmost efforts of the firemen, who were on the spot as early as possible after the alarm was sounded. The building alluded to extended to Plymouth-street, a distance of about 200 feet, and was occupied by a number of parties engaged in a variety of vocations. The first floor was occupied by FITZHUGH SMITH, gutta-percha manufacturer, whose loss is estimated at about $26,000, partially insured. The second floor was occupied by two different firms—J. C. UNDERHILL, lantern manufacturer, loss about $8,000, probably insured; and J. S. SANFORD, tobacco manufacturer, loss about $8,000, insured. The third floor was occupied by CROMWELL & JONES, as a sand-paper manufactory; loss $10,000 to $20,000, partially insured. The basement and a portion of the first floor were occupied as a flour and feed mill, by ALLEN & SON; their loss is set down at $8,000, insured for $4,000 in the Phœnix and Hartford Insurance Companies.

The flames soon communicated with terrific force to the three-story brick tenement house building, No. 197 Water-street, occupied by several poor families, and owned by WILLIAM MCLAUGHLIN. The total loss of the occupants amounts to about $1,000, on which there is no insurance, and the damage to the building is estimated at about $3,000, insured.

The three-story brick tenement house No. 203 Water-street, was also occupied by several families, whose loss is about $1,000, and no insurance. The building was damaged to the extent of about $3,000.

The buildings, Nos. 133 and 135, Plymouth-street, to which the fire extended from that in which it originated, sustained considerable damage by water as well as fire. No. 133 was occupied by JAMES FAGAN & Co. as tobacco manufactory; loss about $3,000; not insured. No. 135 was occupied by HOSKS, BIZOU & HUNGERFORD, as a white lead and paint factory, and they estimate their loss at about $6,000, on which they are fully insured in the Niagara and other companies. The buildings were of brick, three stories high. GEORGE CARY, of No. 108 Chambers-street, New-York, owned all the buildings, excepting No. 197 Water-street, and estimates the loss on the buildings, Nos. 199 and 201 Water-street, and the two in Plymouth-street, at $14,000, on which he is fully insured.

While the flames were raging, and the firemen were at work on the building on Plymouth-street, a portion of the front wall of No. 195 Water-street, fell out, crushing under it GEORGE BOYHART, of No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company, 20 years of age, who was so severely injured that he died in an hour after having been removed to his residence, No. 167 High-street. JOHN TERRES, another member of the same company, also sustained slight injury from the same cause. Both the men were engaged in raising a ladder at the time of the accident. So far, no cause has been given for the origin of the fire.

Fire at Sea.

Our Long Island reporter advises us that on Tuesday evening last, at about 7 o'clock, a large vessel was seen on fire off Sag Harbor, Long Island. The wind at the time was blowing very high from the east, and a tremendous surf running, thus rendering the landing or departure of any boat impossible. As the vessel was laying side to, and the flames illuminating the sea for many miles around, different colored rockets were being sent up from the boats as signals of distress. The vessel must have been a large one, as she was seen some ten miles off the above place burning for upward of two hours.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Primary Convention of the Long Island Diocese—Election of Rev. Dr. Littlejohn as Bishop.

The Primary Convention of the new Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church on Long Island, reassembled at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, yesterday forenoon, Right Rev. Bishop POTTER presiding.

Rev. Dr. HOFFMAN presented the report of the Committee on the Collection of Funds for the endowment of the Diocese of Long Island, from which it appeared that the sum of $49,360 11 has been pledged and $45,010 collected. The report was ordered to be printed on the journal of the Convention.

Rev. Dr. BURGESS, from the Committee on Constitution and Canons, reported on the questions submitted to them. The chief recommendation made in the report was that the name of the diocese shall be the Diocese of Long Island.

The report also recommended a modification of section 1, canon 4, altering the time which a congregation must have worshiped together before its representation in a convention, from one year to six months. In section 1, canon 2, the alteration recommended to the Committee was approved by them and so reported. The time of meeting for the annual Convention was put down as the third Wednesday in November.

The report was adopted.

Col. LUDLOW, from the Committee on the Rules of Order, reported that they had adopted substantially the rules of order in practice in the Diocese of New-York. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN offered a resolution recommending the Church Charity Foundation to the liberality of the Churches in the diocese, and recommending that a general collection for its support be taken up on Quinquagesima Sunday of each year. The benefits of this charity are now extended over the whole of the island. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the minute presented yesterday by Rev. Mr. JESSUP, expressing the sentiments of the Convention toward the mother diocese and its Bishop, unanimously reported an address and resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous standing vote.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the Convention, Bishop POTTER reminded the delegates that the hour had arrived for the solemn duty of electing a Bishop, and he proposed that they then engage in devotional exercise before proceeding.

The Committee on the Support of the Diocese reported in favor of the Bishop's salary being fixed at $6,000 per annum; that the Bishop should not be a rector of any parish, and that the parishes should be equally assessed for the support of the fund. The report was adopted.

The Convention then united in singing the last four verses of the 99th selection, and prayers led by the Bishop.

Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska, was invited to take a seat in the Convention, and he was received by the Convention standing. As he took his seat Bishop POTTER said he had pleasure in announcing him, and nobody need be told how faithfully he had performed his missionary work since his appointment.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of Bishop, the tellers being, for the clerical vote, Rev. Dr. VAN ELTEECK and Mr. BLAKE; for the lay vote, Rev. Mr. STOCKING and Mr. TODD.

These ballots were taken as follows:

FIRST BALLOT—Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., clergy, 30, lay, 26; Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., clergy, 7, lay, 5; Rev. Alex. Burgess, D. D., clergy, 2, lay 3; A. H. Vinton, D. D., clergy, 23, lay, 16; Rev. T. S. Drowne, D. D., lay, 1; Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D., clergy, 2; Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., clergy, 1, lay, 1; Rev. E. E. Montgomery, D. D., clergy, 1; Rev. H. M. Jones, clergy, 1; Rev. Jno. A. Paddock, lay, 1; Rev. W. H. Moore, clergy, 1; Rev. S. S. Stocking, lay, 1.

Second Ballot—Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., clergy, 33, lay, 30; Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., clergy, 5, lay, 4; Rev. Alex. Burgess, D. D., clergy, 4, lay, 2; Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., clergy, 23, lay, 17; Rev. T. S. Drowne, D. D., lay, 1; Rev. Jno. A. Paddock, lay, 1; Rev. W. H. Moore, clergy, 1; Rev. J. A. Bolles, D. D., clergy, 1.

Third Ballot—Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., clergy, 34, lay, 34; Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., clergy, 4, lay, 3; Rev. Alex. Burgess, D. D., clergy, 4, lay, 1; Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., clergy, 23, lay, 16; Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D., clergy, 1; Rev. — McDonald, clergy, 1.

Bishop POTTER then declared Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN duly elected, and requested the Convention to unite in singing the *Gloria in Excelsis*.

On motion, the Convention made a unanimous declaration of the election of Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN.

The Convention then took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

At the reassembling of the Convention in the evening the following committees were appointed:

Standing Committee.—Clergy—Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., Rev. J. A. Paddock. Laity—Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq., Charles R. Marvin, Esq., Jasper W. Gilbert, Esq., D. R. Floyd Jones, Esq.

Missionary Committee.—Clergy—Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D., Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, D. D., Rev. John A. Paddock, Rev. Caleb B. Ellsworth. Laity—William H. Ludlow, Esq., Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq., Joseph W. Jenkins, Esq., John Halsey, Esq., William C. Sheldon, Esq.

Deputies to the General Convention.—Clergy—Alexander Burgess, D. D. Laity—Wm. H. Ludlow, Esq., John W. Hunter, Esq., D. R. Floyd Jones, Esq., Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq.

Election of the three clergymen to fill vacancies postponed until next Convention.

Provisional Deputies to the General Convention.—Clergy—Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., Rev. John A. Paddock, Rev. Jacob W. Diller, D. D., Rev. Robert T. Pearson. Laity—D. R. Floyd Jones, Esq., Henry Hagner, Esq., Nathan B. Morse, Esq., Henry P. Morgan, Esq.

Deputies to the Federative Council.—Clergy—Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., Rev. T. S. Drowne, D. D., Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., Rev. S. M. Haskins, D. D., Rev. William H. Moore, Rev. S. B. Van Elteeck, D. D., Rev. Thomas Mallaby. Laity—Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq., Charles R. Marvin, Esq., Jasper W. Gilbert, Esq., D. R. Floyd Jones, Esq., William C. Ludlow, Esq., John W. Hunter, Esq., Jesse C. Smith, Esq., William Peet, Esq.

Trustees of the Episcopal Fund.—Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq., John D. Jones, Esq., Charles R. Marvin, Esq., Pitt Cooke, Esq., J. Lawrence Smith, Esq.

On motion of Gov. JONES, it was resolved that a committee consisting of five clergyman and ten laymen be appointed to provide for an episcopal residence.

The thanks of the Convention were voted to Rev. Dr. EIGENBRODT, of New-York, for his services in assisting in the organization of the diocese; to Rev. Dr. DROWNE, for his services as Secretary of the Convention, and to Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, for his able and impartial conduct as President of the Convention.

Bishop POTTER said, in response, that he had rarely looked upon a Convention of more weight and worth than that which it had been his pleasure to preside over at that time. He certainly had not seen any such body conducted with more excellent judgment, such good nature and kindly feeling as had been exhibited there, and, in separating with them as a body he hoped that he would have their prayers that God would, in His great mercy, so order it that they and he should meet in the Church on high, where there would be no more separation, no more breaking up.

Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, Bishop elect, was then introduced, in his robes, to the Convention, and addressed them briefly. He expressed his profound gratitude for the large confidence which they had reposed in him by their suffrages. His decision had been embarrassed by being surrounded with providential circumstances, and he asked the prayers of the Convention that God would so guide him in making his decision as to tend to the welfare of the Church.

The *Gloria in Excelsis* was then sung by the Convention, and after the benediction was pronounced, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair.

The attorney presented a complaint against the house Nos. 847 and 849 Third-avenue, as being in a condition prejudicial to the public health. It was stated that the house has been a source of great trouble to the Board since 1866. Suits at law were ordered to be commenced at once against the owners.

A letter from Prof. JOHN GAMGEE to the Board was read, in which it was stated that Hon. HORACE CAPRON, Commissioner of Agriculture, had desired the writer to institute an inquiry into the prevalence in this country of the contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle. The disease, contributed the Professor, exists in several States, and to no small extent this is due to the malady having been located for several years past in the Long Island dairies. It was desired that a statement be prepared of the number of cows annually kept and the number at present within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, and that a record be kept of the number of dead daily removed by order of the Police.

It was thereupon resolved to make a special inspection of the Twentieth Ward of this City and the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, in which a number of cattle are kept. Drs. A. H. SMITH, JOHN MCNULTY, ELMENDORF and R. P. LINCOLN were appointed to make the inspection.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.—WM. ALSOP, of No. 109 Greene-street, attempted to leap from the steamer *Drew* to the pier when she arrived last evening, when he fell into the river and narrowly escaped drowning. He was rescued and cared for by the Police.....

JOHN DERRAH and his friend, named CORNING, were thrown from a wagon by their horse running away in Broadway, near One Hundred and Fourteenth-street. DERRAH had a leg broken and CORNING an arm. They were taken home.....LOUIS HAUMER, of No. 44 Forsyth-street, fell through the hatchway of Building Upland.....

Building Orleans.....

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Pork, 25@50c. lower. Lard 1/4c. lower. Cheese firm.

The sales of the day were reported at 12,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Lard is firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19—4 P. M.

Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ✠ cwt. Pine Resin, 14s. 9d. ✠ cwt.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Petroleum, 62f. 50c. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Cotton firm but unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vaults has decreased £1,000,000 sterling since last week.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Bourse quiet. Rentes, 70f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Bacon closed unchanged at 62s. ✠ cwt.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The Sugar market is quiet, and prices are unchanged. Exchange—On London, 12@15¼ ✠ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days sight, in currency, 25@23 ✠ cent. discount; short sight, 21@20 ✠ cent. discount; in gold, short sight, 5@6 ✠ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Exchange on New-York firm at par buying and 1-30 premium selling. FLOUR firm and steady; Spring Extras, $6 25@7 5⁄. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at an advance of 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 27@$1 35; No. 2 firm at an advance of 2¼c.; sales at $1 11—in the afternoon at $1 10¾. CORN very firm for No. 1 at an advance of 1c.; sales at 90c.; No. 2 dull at a decline of 2c.@4c.; sales at 75c.@76c.; New Shelled, 86c.@87c. in store, and 90c.@ 91c. on the track. OATS more active at an advance of 1¼c.; sales of No. 2 at 47c.@47½c. RYE firmer and active at an advance of 2c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 09. BARLEY moderately active at an advance of 5¼c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 36@$1 38¼; Rejected, $1 20@$1 21. WHISKY nominal at 86c.@87c. PROVISIONS quiet and easier; Mess PORK, 23¼; Ordinary, $23 25@23 50; Mess, seller February and March, 24c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, 7½c.; Green Hams, 10¼c.; Cumberland Middles, seller first half of January, 10c.; Short Ribbed Middles, first half of January, 11c. LARD, 14¼c.@14¾c., cash, and 13c., seller first half of January. BEEF CATTLE quiet at a decline of 10c.@25c.; Common to Good Cows, $3 12½@$4 50; Fair to Good Light Steers, $5@$5 80. LIVE HOGS moderately active on shipping account; Common, $6 40@$6 70; Fair to Medium, $6 80@$7 12½; Good to Choice, $7 15@$7 35. FREIGHTS dull. Rates from Live Depot to Buffalo, 15c. RECEIPTS to-day—7,800 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 1,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 5,800 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 6,500 Live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 60,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels; Flour, 2,300 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Oats, 9,000 bushels FREIGHTS—Rate to Rochester, 3c. FLOUR inactive; City Ground Spring, 6?@6?. WHEAT firmer and quiet; sales 1,100 bushels Amber Wisconsin at $1 79; 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan, choice, at $1 85; 7,500 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at about $1 64; 2,000 bushels Racine Spring at $1 61. CORN dull; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1; 12,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at $1; 4,000 bushels New Kiln-dried at 90c. OATS steady; sales 26,000 bushels Western and Canada at 57c.@ 58c. RYE nominal. BARLEY in better demand; sales 1,800 bushels Canada four-rowed, in lots, at 93@93 05. Other articles dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.

TOBACCO active. COTTON firmer at 21¼c@22c. FLOUR firm at $4 95@$5 75 for Superfine. WHEAT firm at $1 40@$1 50 for Prime to Choice Red; $1 60@$1 70 for Fancy Fall; Spring higher at $1 20@$1 22 for No. 2, and poor No. 1. CORN—New Yellow and White, 75c.@76c. OATS, 52c.@55c. BARLEY DULL; Prime Iowa Spring, $1 50; Prime to Choice Minnesota, $2@$2 18. RYE firm at $1 12@$1 15. PORK heavy at $24 50. BULK MEATS and BACON nominal. LARD heavy and held at 14¾c.@ 15c. WHISKY lower and unsettled, 86c.@87c.—Sales pay $6 75@7, gross. CATTLE dull at $2 14@$5 75, gross, for inferior to choice. RECEIPTS to-day: Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 1,700 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 19.

COTTON dull; Middling, 24c.@25c. FLOUR less active; sales 800 bbls. Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota Extra Family at $7 50@$9 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 75@$10 75; Fancy, $10@$13 25. WHEAT in fair demand for Prime; other kinds not wanted; sales 2,000 bushels Red at $2 05@$2 11; Amber at $2 15@$2 20. RYE steady at $1 06. CORN quiet and steady; sales 3,000 bushels Old Yellow, at $1 20; New, 90c.@94c.; sales 4,000 bushels Old White at 87c. OATS steady; sales 3,000 bushels Western at 67c. BARLEY—Nothing doing. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 20c.; Refined, 26¼c.@26½c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, $1 08@$1 10.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 19.

COTTON irregular and closed lower; Middlings, 23c.; sales, 4,600 bales; receipts, 5,026 bales; exports, 5,935 bales. Gold, 135¼. Exchange—Sterling Commercial, 146½; Bank, 148@149; New-York Sight, ¼ premium. Discount. SUGAR firm; Fair, 10¾c.@13c.; Prime to Choice, 12¾c.@13¾c. MOLASSES closed dull; Good, 63c.; Choice, 70c.@73c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 50@$6 75. CORN dull; Green, 90c.@95c.; stock small. OATS firm at 65c. HAM quiet; sales at $1 15. HAY dull. Western, $23 @$24 ✠ ton. PORK dull at $29 25. BACON declining; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD dull; tierce, 16¼c.; keg, 18¼c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, $1 12@$1 15. COFFEE quiet; Prime Rio, 16¾c.@16¾c.; Fair, 14c.@14¾c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 19.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middlings, 24c. FLOUR dull; Howard-street Superfine, $6 50@$7 25; do. Extra, $8@$10 50; do. Family, $10 75@$11 75; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6? 25; do. Extra, $8@$10 75; do. Family, $11@ $13 75; Wagon Family, $12@$13; Southern Superfine, $6@ $6 25; do. Family, $10@$13 75. WHEAT firm; Prime to Choice Red, $1 30@$1 45; Ordinary to Good, $1 20@ $1 28. CORN firm; New White, 80c.@86c.; Yellow, 87c.@ $1 05. OATS dull at 70c. RYE dull and nominal. MESS PORK firm at $23. BACON active; stock scarce; Rib Sides, 18¼c.@18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14½c.; Hams, 19c.@23c. LARD dull at 18c. WHISKY dull at 92c.@93c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR firmer and in good demand; Family, $7 50@ $7 75. WHEAT firmer at $1 30 for No. 1 and $1 ?? for No. 2 Spring. CORN firm at 86c.@86c. for new car. OATS dull at 52c. RYE firmer. TOBACCO unchanged and very dull at 8c.@9?c. DRESSED HOGS dull at $7 50@$7 65, gross; receipts, 7,00? head. GREEN MEATS in good demand; sales 10,000 pieces at 9¾c. for Shoulders, 13¼c.@13¾c. for Sides, and 13¾c.@13¾c. for Hams. SUGAR MEATS in demand at 9¾c.@10c. for Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides, packed. LARD dull at 14¾c.@15c. for Kettle and 14¾c. for Steam. Gold 134⅝. Exchange dull.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,900 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 ?? for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55, and 1,000 bushels choice White Canada at $? 20. CORN unchanged; sales 3,100 bushels No. 1 White at $1 05. BARLEY and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet and irregular. LAKE IMPORTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels Wheat. CANAL EXPORTS—40? bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 12,?00 bushels Oats, 4,3.0 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR firmer and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 ??; No. 2 at $1 ??. OATS nominal at 45c. CORN steady at 85c. for No. 3. RYE quiet but steady; sales of No. 1 at $1. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 4,0.0 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 8 SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 3,100 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; sales of Amber at $1 ??@$1 ??. CORN steady; sales of No. 1 at 90c. OATS easier; Sales of No. 1 at 62½c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY quiet. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—4,80. bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 19.

TOBACCO—Sales 26 hhds. at full rates. COTTON, 21¼c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 25@$6. WHEAT, $1 80@ $1 90. CORN, 80c.@81c. OATS, 55c.@58c. RYE, $1 25@ $1 30. MESS PORK, $24 50@$25. LARD, 15¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.@17½c. Raw WHISKY, free, 86c.@87c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 19.

COTTON more active and firmer; sales 800 bales Middling at 22½c.; receipts to-day, 1,472 bales; exports coastwise, 1,450 bales; receipts for the week, 7,084 bales; sales, 3,400 bales; exports coastwise, 4,057 bales; to Great Britain, 1,?88 bales; stock on hand, 8,874 bales.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.

COTTON quiet and firm at 22¾c.; receipts 1,600 bales; exports, 3 bales. PORK, $27. BACON—Clear Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c. BULK SIDES, 16½c. @16¾c.; Shoulders, 11½c.@12c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Nov. 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 42¾c.@43c. RESIN—Common, $1 60. TURPENTINE, $3. TAR, $2 20. COTTON—Mixed, 21c.@21¾c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Nov. 19.

The COTTON market opened quiet and closed firm; sales, 2,100 bales; Middlings, 21½c.@22¾c.; receipts, 1,177 bales; exports coastwise, 676 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 19.

COTTON—Market improving; sales 500 bales Middlings at 22c.; receipts 420 bales.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 19.

COTTON steady; sales 600 bales Middlings at 22¾c.; receipts, 1,600 bales; exports coastwise, 1,448 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 58¾; Gold, 134¾.

(Advertisement.)

KNOX, entirely cleared out of old stock by the demands of election bet payers, has, with unexampled celerity, furnished his emporium with the most charming Winter styles ever presented to a fastidious public. No. 212 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Union	Nov. 7	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Borussia	Nov. 21	New-York	Hamburg.
City of London	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Nov. 21	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

De Soto	Nov. 20	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *De Soto*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	8 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through rail R. R. R. and New-York Central	8 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	
Chatham Four Corners	8 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	8 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	6 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	8 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	8 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	8 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn. &c.	8 A. M.; 4 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and passers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMMONDS, General Agent.

Albanian, Boston Advertiser, New-York Journal and *New-York Standard*, should also be delivered over to the same parties.

MERIDIAN ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 59	Bun sets	4 36
Moon sets	10 26	High water—This Day	
Sandy Hook	11 23	Gov. Island	11 11
Hell Gate	1 36		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Siberia, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, S. Cunard: Key West, Rudolf, Charleston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Albemarle, Coush, Norfolk, S. L. McCready & Co.; Volunteer, Gallagher, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Saratoga, Ogden, Charleston, A. Leary; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Columbia, Vance Blue, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship John Bertram, (Br. C.,) Peterson, Hamburg, Edye & Brock; Fleetwing, Bray, San Francisco; G. D. Suiton.

Barks Eliza, (Br.) Sprague, Cardenas, JNW. Elwell & Co.; Jane Woodburn, (Br.,) MaDonald, London, E. H. Morgan & Son.

Brigs Lief, (Norw.,) Oulsen, Trieste, Roger Bros.; Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, Yarmouth, N. S., Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Schooners W. O. Irish, Rathbun, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Pawnee, Weaver, Norfolk, F. B. Chase; Statesman, Newton, Norfolk, A. Abeels; Rebecca, Smith, Norfolk, A. Abbott; Osprey, Crowley, Philadelphia, Bryan & Pease; Lizzie Raymond, Loud, Chester, Penn., Crandall, Sephray & Co.; Eliza S., Hartford, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Spencer, New-Orleans Nov. 6, *via* Charleston 14th, (where she put in short of coal,) with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Mary Bradford, Moore, Wilmington, with naval stores and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Woodworth.

Steamship Volunteer, (new, 611 tons,) Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamer Eureka, Brown, Egg Harbor, with mdse. to master.

Ship Northeast, (of Liverpool,) Copeland, Calcutta and Sands Head Aug. 11, with mdse. to Ed